

LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by

H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



VOLUME EIGHT

NUMBER THREE

JULY — SEPTEMBER 1957

ABSTRACTS 7118 — 7414

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
History and Philosophy of Librarianship	159
Professional Education and Staff	160
Library Services : General Surveys, international and national	164
Library Co-operation and Union Catalogues	168
National and Governmental Libraries	169
University and College Libraries	171
Special Libraries and Information Services	175
Public Libraries : General Surveys	182
Public Libraries : Policy and Practice	185
School Libraries	194
Work with Children	197
Library Extension Services	198
Library Architecture : Plans, furniture, lighting, etc.	199
Library Materials : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, etc.	204
Cataloguing, Classification, Indexing and Abstracting	207
Documentation : General	215
Documentation : Documentary Reproduction	218
Documentation : Mechanical Aids	219
Archives	220
Bibliography	225
Bibliographies : General Services and National Bibliographies	226
Bibliographies : Subject	227
The Art of the Book : Paper, typography, binding, illustration	229
The Book Trade	230
Authors, Publishers, Readers	231
Biography	234
Author index	236

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

7118 Library movement at the time of Reformation, H. J. de Vleeschauwer. *Mousaion*, (18-19) 1957. 106p. References.

In 1524 Luther wrote a letter to the councillors of all cities of Germany containing instructions for the establishment and maintenance of Christian schools. A small part of it (quoted here in full) recommended the setting up of school or city libraries to serve clergy, teachers and officials. Following a discussion on Luther and the Reformation and the need to reform education, the author examines the implications for libraries and describes Luther's far-sighted wisdom in ensuring that the former monastic libraries, often ravaged during and after the Peasant Rising (1524) passed into the care of city authorities. His instructions indicated the subjects to be represented to meet the needs, educational and trade school, of the times. Much papistic material was removed. Although these libraries were small and slow to develop, partly due to the Thirty Years' War, they laid the foundation for the greater libraries of the 19th century.

7119 Gabriel Naudé. Studies in the history of libraries, XI, R. Irwin. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (7) July 1957, 223-227. Bibliog.

During the 17th century the increasing size of collections of books became a problem, although quality rather than quantity had a clear priority in the case of Gabriel Naudé. An analysis is given of his *Avis pour dresser une bibliothèque* (1627), the first attempt at an outline of library organization. The contributions to the theory of library economy made by John Durie, Keeper of the Royal Library, John Evelyn, Richard Bentley and Leibniz are also discussed.

7120 Library science and scientific method, S. R. Ranganathan. *Ann. of Lib. Sci.*, 4 (1) March 1957, 19-32.

The nature of science is discussed, and a definition is formulated in terms of scientific method—the accumulation of facts, the empirical induction of laws, the deduction of consequences and their empirical testing. Any domain of knowledge using this method can become a science, and evidence of the emergence of library science is presented. Some implications of Ranganathan's Five laws of library science are examined, and the use of mathematics in the study of library science is considered.

7121 Science, humanism and libraries, D. J. Foskett. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 82-89. Bibliog.

Hostility to science is often founded on its alleged anti-humanism. Scientists are like other men and scientific discovery is often intellectually similar to artistic creation. The scientist finds difficulty in communicating his experience. Libraries are instruments of communication but they suffer from the split between ideas and techniques. Public libraries have a responsibility to general culture, and special libraries can keep scientists in touch. The unity of the library profession can help to bridge the gap between scientists and the humanities.

7122 The Librarian — technician or bookman ? H. L. Maple. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **24** (4) April 1957, 136-141.

Various definitions of the librarian as bookman and technician have been given. There still exist some bookman libraries but the real value is no longer evident. The Vatican Library is quoted as an example where bookmen turned technicians have made treasures more widely available. The modern bookman must be in touch with activities in a large number of fields to enable him to assess correctly the value of his books and pilot his way safely. When the technician takes over the resulting illusion of efficiency is soon dispelled when books are asked for. However the bookman must have some technician in him to cope with the technical and administrative problems of his library but while this contributes much to the library, knowledge of books is, in the end, more important. Modern technical assistance is not to be scorned but knowledge in the individual can produce the book best suited ; the best the technician can do is a short list.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND STAFF

7123 "I hold every man a debtor to his profession", Ruth Savord. *Spec. Libs.*, **48** (4) April 1957, 150-152.

The history of the professions shows that librarianship has achieved only the first steps towards recognition, viz, the establishment of professional associations, and the persuasion of universities to offer courses through a professional school. It is suggested that further steps must now be taken : admission to membership of only those persons with acceptable standards and the adoption of statements of principles and regulations of professional conduct. The SLA has under discussion three possibilities : (i) certification ; (ii) setting up a professional register ; and (iii) qualifications for membership. It seeks to complete the work begun in 1939.

7124 What is a professional ? Charles Deane Kent. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, **41** (2) May 1957, 89-91.

The requirements of a professional (in whatever profession) would seem to be : (i) a formal academic education, (ii) the incorporation of humanitarian principles in one's daily work, (iii) ethical and other standards, and (iv) serving people. The librarian may differ from other professionals in some ways, but constant consideration of these criteria, particularly the last, is essential.

7125 A division of labour, John Wilkinson. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, **41** (2), May 1957, 87-88.

Despite the recognition many years ago of the importance of a clear division between the work of professional and clerical library staff, this division is still often ignored in practice ; this is bad for the morale of the staff and unjustifiable on economic grounds.

7126 Vastaako kirjastokurssi ajan vaatimuksia ? [Does the library school meet the requirements of the time ?] Teuvo Rasku. *Kirjastolehti*, 50 (5) May-June 1957, 102-104.

Keeping in mind the fact that educational and teaching work is very difficult, the writer criticizes some of the teaching methods in the library school. The main reason for the disappointment of some students has been that the course does not offer cultural lines, leading thoughts and intuition. The writer is of the opinion that the most important task of the course should be to open as large perspectives as possible to the nature and contents of culture. The alive cultural spirit would then improve the teaching methods.

7127 Fortbildungslehrgänge für Bibliothekare in Köln. [Continuation courses for librarians in Cologne]. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 7 (2) 15 May 1957, 43-44.

The course for librarians of towns in North Rhine-Westphalia held at the Library School in Cologne on the 14th, 15th, 18th and 19th of March 1957, was devoted to surveys of the general classification for public libraries compiled by the Classification Committee of the Library Association of North Rhine-Westphalia. The second course for librarians of the higher service in academic libraries took place at Cologne from 25-28th March. The aim was to make known the theory and practice of interlibrary lending and union catalogues.

7128 Symposion over de opleiding. [Symposium on education for librarianship]. *Bibliotheekleven*, 42 (8) August 1957, 213-226.

De opleiding voor de wetenschappelijke bibliotheken, A. Kessen. Since there is a strong tendency to regulate the education for librarianship for staffs of scholarly libraries, it is suggested that similar regulation will be necessary in the Netherlands. The courses given by the Netherlands Library Association and NIDER would have to be slightly adapted and the setting up of a library school is recommended. *De opleiding voor de openbare leeszaal*, G. A. Van Riemsdijk. The status of public libraries has changed greatly in recent years and professional education should now pay more attention to the society which the library serves as well as aim to produce administrators through courses in finance, building, planning and staff management. *De opleiding voor de speciale bibliotheken*, C. Van Dijk. Similarly for special librarians the training courses must be improved to obtain a better balance between education and practical training.

7129 The training of teacher-librarians, with particular reference to post primary schools, Mary Milne. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (4) June 1957, 81-90.

The teacher-librarian is expected to be active in stimulating the demand for books, and the use of them, and this necessitates a close connection with staff and curriculum. This is probably best obtained by the trained teacher, although neither teacher training nor library training is sufficient in itself to make a good teacher-librarian. The work falls into two main categories : (i) administration of the funds, building and maintaining the book collection, cataloguing and classifying the books, reference work and the organisation of the staff of pupil assistants. (ii) Teaching the children to make the most of the library, by introducing them to the books ; also helping them to enjoy and appreciate literature, by developing their critical faculties, and teaching the arrangement and use of the

library. It is also suggested that the introduction of trained librarians into schools would help to relieve the shortage of teachers, but these librarians would need to acquire a knowledge of school curricula and teaching methods.

7130 Thoughts on recruiting and publicity, F. G. Van der Riet. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **24** (3) January 1957, 74-76.

It is true to say, that generally, the public is unaware, ignorant and disinterested in librarianship. As a consequence it is difficult to attract recruits. It is suggested that this situation could be corrected by active recruiting in the schools and universities. The wider public could be informed through the press, by taking every chance to address local societies, and by close and active co-operation between library and school in educating young people in the use of a library.

7131 Some aspects of recruiting for librarianship, Ruth M. Wertheimer. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **24** (3) January 1957, 77-81.

Available statistics show many unfilled vacancies and many more positions being held by unqualified persons, and when attempts are made to recruit publicity schemes are usually to the fore. Even when recruits are obtained the problem of training is still to be solved. Various forms of courses and sources of financial assistance are available, but appear to be inadequate. From a study of methods in the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, and New Zealand, it is suggested that the idea of a work-study arrangement is the most suitable solution, if satisfactory financial arrangements could be made. The library schools could do much by way of correspondence courses for isolated students while practising librarians should be continually active in bringing suitable young people into the profession and give them all possible assistance towards qualification.

7132 Koulutuskysymykset päiväjärjestyksessä ulkomailla. [Education for librarianship abroad]. Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, **50** (5) May-June 1957, 104-106.

Education for librarianship has always provoked much discussion even in such developed library countries as in Denmark and in the United States. The first part of the article deals with education for librarianship in Sweden, its present status and suggestions for the future on the basis of a special issue of *Biblioteksbladet* **8** (1-2), 1956.

7133 American library education today, Harold Lancour. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, **13** (6) June 1957, 286-290.

Education for librarianship for the fifteen years before the War was based on the report prepared for the Carnegie Corporation by Dr. C. C. Williamson. The main points were : at least a four-year college course, library schools connected with universities, and training should be for "professional" library work. Library schools should be sound financially, well staffed and schools should be inspected and accredited by a nationally recognised body. Librarians should receive a national certification. Dissatisfaction was expressed over the Bachelor's degree and anomalies created with regard to the Master's degree. This feeling applied to university rather than public librarians. Courses were felt to be sterile. General conditions after the war were conducive to changes. In 1949 a minor revolution in library education took place. There had been a separation

of professional from non-professional tasks and librarians were creating and developing new services. Library activities were understood to be educational. This fact called for new skills : knowledge of people, the social organization and the understanding of a wide range of materials and other media of communication. The minimum level of education was a five-year university course and introductory courses were made to cover a calendar year, not without some criticism. Literature survey courses were strengthened and covered science and technology. Technical aspects of librarianship were more intensively treated and expanded to improve understanding of administration. A new area treated was that of training in the production and use of research. Instruction was given to improve understanding of the library in modern society. Library schools have to think of the professional more in terms of his career 25 years after. Early in 1950 library schools were allowed a period of trial and experiment, and new standards were worked out which were adopted in 1951. Faculties have been strengthened, better trained and better paid. A national pattern of library education is slowly emerging. Canadian library educators have taken a leading part and the system now extends to the whole of North America.

7134 Library education in the United States : prospects and problems, (in English), Robert S. Taylor. *Bibliothekleven*, 42 (7) July 1957, 189-198. Port., references.

Librarianship is a growing profession and one which is battling for recognition. To win, it must change from the older humanistic approach and the world of literature to take note of the demands of a technical civilisation and the presence of recorded knowledge in many different forms and media. The development of training courses and professional education from 1887 is briefly sketched noting the advance from techniques to principles and theories. Present-day problems discussed are : (i) the need to define librarianship and what should constitute an educational core to serve as a basic professional requirement. (ii) The growth of the curricula to include a wide range of fringe-subjects. (iii) The relevance of professional library education to special groups and special librarians. (iv) The future of the profession. No advance is likely until librarians recognise that their function is that of being prime intermediaries between recorded knowledge on any level and users of any type. (v) The size and organisation of library education. In the USA there are 38 graduate library schools with some 2,000 students. The schools are too small to win much support from the universities yet there is little likelihood of a reduction in the number of schools as long as the competition for students continues. Documentation and library schools to teach documentation will arise in the next decade and it remains to be seen whether these form a part of existing schools or become the basis of a new profession.

7135 "The heart of the matter" indeed. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (8) April 1957, 632-635.

(See LSA 6572) When Patricia Paylore's SWLA presidential address appeared in the February issue comments from readers were invited. The editor expected an avalanche and it came, but with singularly little violence or bitterness as shown in excerpts from nineteen letters reprinted.

7136 Recruiting library personnel. Automation in the library. Report of the 41st Conference of Eastern College Librarians. *ACRL Monographs*, (17) 1956. 51p. Bibliogs.

Contains the following papers: Recruiting the undergraduate, by Lucile Allen; A statistical survey of library personnel now and for the future, by Arthur T. Hamlin; Recruitment as seen by the library schools, by Elizabeth Nesbitt; Libraries and automation, by J. H. Preston; IBM and libraries, by George Gerken; Machines and library design, by Stephen Nolan; A librarian's view, by Harold D. Jones. The speakers on recruiting were a college dean, the Executive Secretary of the Association of College and Research Libraries, A.L.A., and an associate dean of a library school. To meet the great dearth of suitable recruits better publicity and higher salaries were the chief remedies suggested, also a wiser use of labour and a reduction in the number of tedious tasks. The symposium on automation included papers by representatives from Remington Rand—the makers of Univac—and IBM on the potentialities and limitations of their machines. A third paper, by an architect, is concerned with the movement of books entirely by mechanical means to and from stores the construction of which would therefore not be limited by human physical requirements. The fourth paper, by a college librarian, is concerned with the impact of automation on libraries. The removal of much of the drudgery by automation will improve the status of library work, but this will only come when special machines have been designed specifically for library use. (See also *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (7) July 1957, 253-254).

LIBRARY SERVICES: General surveys, international and national

7137 Library service on the march, S. R. Ranganathan. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (7) July 1957, 231-234.

Five aspects of the advance of library service are discussed: the cultural (library for conservation as well as for service); sociological (right use of leisure); educational; political (to remove international misunderstanding); and economic (to provide an effective documentation service for industrial research).

7138 Library development in the Atlantic provinces. *MLA Bull.*, 21 (3) Spring 1957, 53-59.

The following notes are selected from a number of surveys: *Nova Scotia* by M. E. Cameron. Dalhousie University has opened a Kipling Room for its fine Kipling collection. Many libraries are short of staff, and the lack of space is becoming more serious. *New Brunswick* by Laurie Allison. The union catalogue records more than 130,000 books and periodicals. *Prince Edward Island* by Agnes McQuaid. The Legislative and Public Library has had increased demands following upon the spread of television; newspapers on microfilm have been much in demand by visitors and tourists. *Newfoundland* by Jessie Miffen. There are now 26 regional centres, 19 community or branch libraries, 150 deposit stations and a travelling library serving about 200 communities. One village with less than 200 people has a boatmobile serving 10 or 12 other places. 27 librarians attended a training class and conference. The celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Gosling Memorial Library is described by Marjorie Mews.

7139 Islannin matkalta. [Views from Iceland]. Ines Vuoristo. *Kirjastolehti*, 50 (5) May-June 1957, 100-102.

The libraries of Iceland are described, the largest of them being the National Library in Reykjavik with 200,000 volumes. It is very rich in old manuscripts and family histories. The University Library has about 80,000 volumes and the Reykjavik Community Library is of the same size. In addition to Reykjavik, Iceland has nine towns each of them having a library. Four rural communities have also libraries of their own.

7140 Yad la-Koré. [The Reader's Aid], 4 (3-4) September 1956-March 1957. 198p.

An article on Bible printing, written on the 500th anniversary of Gutenberg's invention, refers also to Bible translation and the contribution of the English press and the British and Foreign Bible Society. The first Hebrew book (printed 1475) was a Bible commentary, and later Hebrew editions were published by the Soncino family and the non-Jew, D. Bomberg, who was the first to produce a Rabbinic Bible. Other articles deal with the Hebrew translations of H. Heine's works published 1853-1956, and of Schiller's works published in Hungary. Denmark's bibliographical services and centralised cataloguing and trends in American librarianship are described. Librarianship in Egypt is surveyed and its extent stressed: its Library Association (1945) has published proceedings since 1951, the National Library and Museum has $\frac{1}{2}$ m. books, all towns have municipal libraries, school libraries are run by the government and librarians have been trained at Cairo University since 1951. Shorter articles are devoted to the relationship between writers, literature and the public library, library bye-laws and regulations in Britain since 1892, and the problem of general cataloguing (i.e. in one sequence) or by language. Library education in Israel and its problems are described by L. Carnovsky. All types of libraries are now in existence and number c.700; the Hebrew University Library on Mt. Scopus, which reigns supreme in the Middle East, has about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. books and manuscripts, but since 1948 has been inaccessible, so that alternative arrangements are being made to establish a new Library and subject catalogue in the New City. Qualified librarians will be required for all types of libraries in Israel. A report on the newly opened Hebrew University Graduate School of Librarianship states its objects and outlines its courses; a B.A., or its equivalent, is generally a minimum entrance requirement, together with a knowledge of English, as most textbooks are in that language. The scheme of studies is detailed, and includes one month's practical work and written and oral examinations. The Schocken Library in Jerusalem, described by its librarian, is named after a Zionist scholar who collected Jewish manuscripts, incunabula, first editions and rare items. In Jerusalem a special building houses the collection which now numbers 25,000 volumes in Hebrew and 3,000 in other languages, as well as the Institute for Research in Hebrew Poetry. The collection includes 80 incunabula, one of 1475, some unique prints, products on vellum and paper of the Doves Press, collections of art pictures and thousands of photographs of manuscripts of Hebrew poetry from all over the world. Noteworthy among items of book news, is the latest volume of the Hebrew Encyclopedia on "Israel", the new bibliographical journal *Olam Hasepher* and the classified statistics of Israeli book production. Notes also deal with activities in Russia, Hungary, India and Colombia, and with the Israeli Zionist Archives and the recent meeting of Government librarians and part-time studies.

7141 Presidential address, A. G. W. Dunningham. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (2) March-April 1957, 25-36.

National and regional development and the deployment and use of New Zealand's book resources are the main themes of this address. The present year may be a turning point for the New Zealand library service for two reasons : (i) The Prime Minister has shown interest in the Association's proposals for the establishment of a National Library, and has set up a Departmental Committee to receive evidence and to report to him : (ii) the National Library Service has convened a Working Party to discuss and to report on the regional development of public library service in the whole country.

7142 Planning in Pakistan, Mildred Methven. *Lib. J.*, 82 (10) May 15 1957, 1287-1289. Photograph.

A National Plan for Libraries in all Pakistan has been prepared. A National and Public Library is to be established in East Pakistan together with branch libraries and book boats. The country already possesses many collections rich in manuscripts and rare books. Present-day problems are connected with the low standard of living, food shortages, the several types of schooling which are to be integrated, the poor quality of teachers, the need to learn three or four languages, the few and poor textbooks. Very slowly progress is being made. Books formerly locked away are now being displayed and used, but theft is common and a deterrent to greater open access. The foundations for future development of library services have been laid by the training class for librarians held at Dacca University in 1955-56.

7143 Provincial library service in the Cape : the pioneering years, 1939-1949, D. H. Varley. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (3) January 1957, 99-106 ; 24 (4), April 1957, 142-149.

Articles by Ian Murray and R. F. M. Immelman and action by the new Branch of the S. African Library Association urged the government in 1939 to set up a National Library Board and a library service. Meanwhile the Society for Book Distribution was launched to circulate boxes of books to 38 rural centres in 1940 and over 100 by 1945. A Library Advisory Committee was appointed in 1940, lasted until 1949 and was replaced by another. Its first task was to survey the existing situation through questionnaires. There were 173 public libraries with 1,191,014 volumes (70% fiction) and circulation of 2m.(88% fiction) reaching 3% of the European population at a cost of 1s. 1d. per head. Propaganda for libraries was made through *Cape Libraries* and the Committee report which suggested the re-allocation of the Provincial grant, the provision of a grant by the Union government, and that the Province should be responsible for a library service, together with other recommendations on areas, organiser, training, standards and salary scales. Deadlock and delays by the Union government hindered progress although a library organiser was appointed in October 1944. A draft ordinance was prepared and after numerous struggles with the Administration was passed in 1949. The later ordinance of 1955 became an example of model library legislation.

7144 The Cape Provincial Library Service — a new era, Theo Friis. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (3) January 1957, 107-111. Tables.

Legislation of 1955 provides opportunity for further development. Separate

and joint responsibilities are laid on the local authorities and the Provincial administration. The service has been reorganised ; service is given to 70 public libraries, 164 European depots, 152 non-European depots and book boxes still operate in 250 places. Staff has grown to 167 and new accommodation is planned. Twelve of the eighteen regions are in operation. 22 vehicles (with six under construction) provide the means of distribution. Bookstock stands at 580,000 with 35,000 books processed per month. Estimates for 1957 are £350,000 of which £160,000 is for books. Audio-visual materials and apparatus are now available, e.g. 2,576 L.P. records, 1,000 films, 2,500 art reproductions. To cope with the increasing circulation a punched card system is being installed.

7145 Natal Provincial Library Service after five years, C. H. Vermeulen. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (3) January 1957, 85-93.

The service was established in 1951. The initial development laid little emphasis on quality, but now book selection is carried out by qualified librarians and existing stocks are being brought up to standard. The individual areas participate voluntarily. There are 31 public libraries and 201 library depots served, reaching 54% of the total European population of rural Natal. Four boroughs and three townships have not yet joined. Bookstock is 289,000. Exchanges and new stocks are distributed regularly by the seven vehicles used. A series of book weeks and similar activities attempts to stimulate circulation which is now 32 books per member per year (19.8 non-fiction). The staff position is being eased by the appointment of professionally qualified librarians. Accommodation is generally poor but a new H.Q. building is now available and a few new local libraries are being built or planned. A non-European service is gradually being built up. There are 17 depots at present. The difficulty is to obtain sufficient books in Zulu. The estimates for the current year are £67,280.

7146 Distribution of American library resources, Robert B. Downs. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (3) May 1957, 183-189, 235-237. Maps, tables.

Compilations based on 1955 data to bring up to date similar information in Louis R. Wilson's *Geography of reading* (1935) and the ALA Committee on Resources of Southern Libraries' *Report* (1936). The same criteria were used and the tables show that the number of centres (not over 50 miles in radius) with over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. volumes increased from 77 to 109 and with over 1m. vols. from 38 to 71. The total bookstock of the country more than doubled in 20 years reaching over 278m. vols. The general pattern of distribution remains the same with marked separation between areas with good collections and others poorly equipped. Rapid growth has occurred in the Southeast and Pacific Northwest areas. Sparse population and economic factors are likely to continue to retard development in the Southwest and Northwest. The schemes for library co-operation offer opportunities for maximum use within an area before turning to libraries elsewhere.

7147 A look at some Louisville libraries, Josephine R. Johnson. *Catholic Lib. World*, 28 (7) April 1957, 323-326, 329. Illus.

Louisville Free Public Library houses 600,000 volumes, operates two radio stations and broadcasts educational recordings on request to forty linked service points. Bellarmine College Library, opened in 1950, holds 20,000 vols. Nazareth College, f.1920, includes a school of librarianship and its library has

40,000 vols. Ursuline College Library, f.1921, holds 30,000 vols. The University of Louisville Library is a new building, with room for 400 readers and a bookstock of 163,000. It is open to Louisville residents. The Filson Club, f.1884, collects Kentuckiana and its library has 26,000 books and pamphlets. The public, university and Filson Club libraries have microfilm copies of a catalogue of the holdings of all three. One newspaper library serves both Louisville dailies, the *Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Times*.

7148 Presidential address [West African Library Association]. E. J. Carnell. *WALA News*, 2 (5) March 1957, 119-123.

The development of West African libraries involves a great deal of serious work. Librarianship as work to be done economically and well is a neglected field of discussion. Readers require service more frequently than advice. Professional literature tends to neglect the very important field of management. Decisions in management are concerned with order of priority of tasks, allocation of these to staff, and output of work. Hints are given to increase the efficiency of junior staff. It is hoped that it will be possible eventually to dispense with the importation of labour at the managerial level.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES

7149 Der auswärtige Leihverkehr in einigen Ländern West- und Nordeuropas. [Library co-operation in some countries of North and West Europe]. Wilhelm Martin Luther. *Z.f.Bib. u. Bib.*, 4 (2) 1957, 79-100. Bibliog.

A review, based on an extensive survey of the literature, of library co-operation in England, France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden.

7150 Gezielte und ungezielte Bestellungen im auswärtigen Leihverkehr. [Located and unlocated requests in interlibrary loans]. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen) N.F. 7 (2) 15 May 1957, 48-50.

Of 1,248 requests received in the library of the Technische Hochschule, Aachen, between January 31st and March 8th, 1957, 197 were directed from the union catalogue in Cologne, 409 had been located in published lists or had come via a bibliographical information office, 66 were Aachen theses. In all 672 or 54% could be regarded as "located". This figure coincides very nearly with Aachen's total percentage of requests satisfied and shows how small a chance "unlocated" requests have. Much time could be saved by restricting the sending out of such requests.

7151 The Standing Conference of National and University Libraries, K. W. Humphreys. *Libri*, 7 (1) 1956, 41-44.

This conference was established in 1950 as an independent body concerned with the work and interests of large national and university libraries. It serves as a point of contact for discussion and represents the views of members to other bodies. Some of the matters discussed include: the desirability of establishing repository libraries in the United Kingdom. It was agreed that such a library should only be used to relieve pressure of shelf space. Courses in bibliography for the staffs of member institutions have been organised. A series of standards

of accessibility of theses has been drawn up and recommended to members. Arrangements have been made for exhibitions of foreign books to be seen in various parts of Britain. An index to books printed before 1640 which libraries are willing to lend has been compiled. Other matters discussed include: manuscripts, sponsored indexes and catalogues, co-operation regarding acquisitions, staff qualifications, buildings, binderies, library co-operation, and the Copyright Bill.

7152 Librarians working together, Frederick Wezeman. *Iowa Lib. Q.*, 17 (16) April 1957, 231-237.

Library co-operation is criticised for its inadequacy. Reasons are: a too parochial outlook, ignorance about library finance, lack of research into library problems, lack of adequate standards, of well-defined objectives, failure to take advantage of progress in mass-communication, failure of the professional organizations to give encouragement. Attempts at co-operation are being made with informal meetings of librarians at Northern Illinois and the University of Minnesota. In Racine, Wis., a teletype installation connects with neighbouring Milwaukee for requesting books not in Racine. The cost per book seems high, but is in fact only 1.5% of the total library bill. In Waterford, Racine Co., pop. 3,000, a door-to-door enquiry produced interesting and useful results, an example of local co-operation. A co-operative bibliographic centre is suggested, covering Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, centralising public relations. The Library Services Act is not the answer to all financial problems, but in terms of co-operation it could do much.

NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

7153 La Bibliothèque des Nations Unies de Genève. Centre international de documentation en sciences sociales. [The Library of the United Nations in Geneva. An international centre for documentation in the social sciences]. A. C. Breycha-Vauthier. *Rev. of Doc.*, 24 (2) May 1957 66-69.

This library of ½m. volumes is used by the specialised agencies attached to the U.N. and also by delegations of experts and journalists. It contains the most complete collection in Europe of statistical publications, legal, social and financial works, and documents of the League of Nations. There are 160,000 volumes of government publications, which increase annually by 5,000 vols. Books increase annually at the rate of 7,000. 5,000 periodicals are received, 70% of them by exchange arrangements. In addition there are several special collections, e.g. microfilms; the geographical collection; the atomic energy collection consisting of 12,000 reports, 25,000 microfilms and 150,000 catalogue cards; the photographic section; and the Archives de la Paix consisting of 2,000 vols., 10,000 letters and press cuttings about the international peace movement 1890-1920. The Library also houses the collection of IFLA. There is a dictionary catalogue in which are some analytical entries. There is a classified location catalogue in French. All books are classified by the decimal system. 1,000 copies of the accessions lists are published, printed on one side of the paper. For periodicals there is an alphabetical topographical and subject index. A monthly list of selected articles is also published. 182 official journals are indexed on punched cards.

- 7154 Reorganization of the State Library of Western Australia,** F. A. Sharr. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (7) July 1957, 228-231. Illus.

Between December, 1955, and December, 1956, the State Library of Western Australia was partially rebuilt and wholly reorganized. The resultant service described. There are four subject libraries, an Information Centre and a Bibliographical Centre. Each of these functions as a separate operational unit. Furthermore, the State Library runs a loan service for the benefit of the country reader. An appendix shows the allocation of Dewey classes to the Bibliographical Centre and subject libraries.

- 7155 Some functions of the National Lending Library for Science and Technology,** D. J. Urquhart. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (6) June 1957, 203-206.

The National Lending Library—to use its new title—will enable the special librarian to shift the load of requests he receives for certain serial publications and to look to the N.L.L. for the loan of serials which he does not intend to buy; it will also enable him to deposit material which he finds it uneconomic to hold. The D.S.I.R. Lending Library Unit, supplementing the N.L.L., will pay particular attention to Russian literature and unpublished reports.

- 7156 The Royal Air Force College Library,** J. Tanner. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (8) August 1957, 266-269. Illus.

The R.A.F. College Library at Cranwell was part of the building which was opened in 1920. It exists to serve the needs of the cadets who pass through the College. The stock totals some 22,000 volumes, on a wide variety of subjects, and book selection is largely in the hands of the tutors. The book fund, loans, tuition in the use of the library, and plans for the future are touched upon.

- 7157 Russian libraries — the door swings open,** C. Bickford O'Brien. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **18** (3) May 1957, 217-221.

Visiting scholarly libraries in Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev in 1956 to study Russian history collections, the author was impressed by the size of the collections and the careful cataloguing. The staff, highly skilled in paleography, diplomatics and sphragistics, and often themselves scholars engaged in research programmes, were cordial and very helpful. Such libraries are mainly used by scholars and after initial difficulties of gaining admission, the materials were readily made available, together with microfilm copies and typed bibliography forwarded to the author in California.

- 7158 The libraries of the Department of Justice,** Harry Bitner. *Law Lib. J.*, **50** (2) May 1957, 112-119.

The main library of the Department, which is described in some detail, has since the appointment of a new librarian (the author) in 1954 been improved in several ways, including physical expansion, the establishment of a legislative history reference centre and a Browsing Room, the issue of a Library Bulletin, and a great increase in the number of periodical subscriptions. In 1956 the divisional libraries of the Department (described individually) were placed under centralized administration, with the librarian as chief officer; a union catalogue of all the libraries is being made, and all material is processed and catalogued at the main library.

7159 Japan library depot, Mary E. Stillman. *Lib. J.*, **82** (10) May 15 1957, 1280-1284. Illus.

The Japan Library Depot at Gifu, controls the library service to U.S. Air Force units. It has a central reference collection to meet the frequent demands for Orientalia and military-aviation publications. Processing is centralised; publicity materials prepared; and libraries no longer in activity are redistributed. Small collections or 'kits' are assembled to meet different requirements, such as 10 paperbacks for isolated personnel unable to reach a library; 30 general magazines, or sets of aviation and technical periodicals, or others on recreations, hobbies, or librarianship. There is a demand for serious reading and in order to keep up to date books are bought before publication date. There are problems in having to establish libraries quickly and move them at short notice, and also in trying to train local staff.

UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

7160 Le Département de la Musique de la Bibliothèque Universitaire de Prague. [The Music Department of Prague University Library]. Maria Svobodova. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 7-8.

The Department, which has had independent existence since 1918, now has 60,000 printed works, 3,300 mss. and nearly 160 medieval mss. Ladislav Vycpálek was responsible for its organisation according to its special needs, the expansion of its stock and the construction of a cataloguing code for music (1925). The author, who succeeded him in 1942, has continued the expansion, and special catalogues and equipment have been provided.

7161 Les bibliothèques et l'université. [Libraries and the university]: a symposium introduced by P. Lelièvre. *Cahiers des Bib. Fr.*, **3** 1957, 262p.

The provision of an adequate supply of books for students and research workers presents many problems. Of particular interest is the problem of serving the needs of medical research. There are both possibilities and shortcomings in the system which involves a central library and satellite departmental libraries. There are many sources of bibliographical information on scientific and technical subjects. The Bibliothèque nationale, libraries of institutions and laboratories and public libraries all play their parts in provision of books and information.

7162 La biblioteca de la Universidad de Freiburg. [The library of the University of Freiburg]. Ruth Terrasa Mescha. *Biblioteconomía*, **13** (43) January-June 1956, 44-61. Bibliog.

The university and the library were founded in 1457. The collection steadily grew, augmented during the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773 and the abolition of convents in 1782, and its collection of incunabula is third only to those of Munich and Berlin, while its bookstock amounts to 800,000 volumes and 200,000 theses. In 1902 the present building was completed. It has a strong collection of material on the region round Freiburg, and has deposit rights over all books published in Südbaden. It takes part in the activities of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the German interlending and bibliographic centre, and undertakes to collect material on Switzerland as part of the cooperative acquisitions scheme. Routine, cataloguing, binding, etc. are explained.

7163 On university music libraries in the United Kingdom, George E. Maby. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 3-6.

The serious study of music in British universities is of comparatively recent origin, and this is reflected in the organization of collections of music. The usual division of material into a working collection, housed in the music department, orchestral parts and multiple copies of vocal music, owned by the music society, and valuable works, collected editions and reference books, in the main library, is arbitrary and inconvenient. Some universities do not recognise the need for a specialist librarian to deal with music. An ideal library would contain all the musical material in the university, and cater both for the department and the numerous amateurs. Meanwhile, a survey of the present state of music in British university libraries is very desirable.

7164 The Library of George Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, A. N. L. Munby. *Book Collector*, 6 (2) Summer 1957, 143-149. Port.

The library, which passed to King's College, consisted substantially of theological writers of the 16th and 17th centuries and a large block of books on natural history, especially ornithology. Brief notes are given on Dr. George Thackeray's career, both as scholar and as book collector.

7165 Libraries in colleges of technology and further education, L. L. Ardern. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 90-99. Bibliog.

A summary of technical college library history leads to an account of the present position. The White Paper was criticised but it does give more prominence to libraries. Few existing ones would fulfil its requirements. Major technical colleges should be removed from local control and financed by a Technical Grants Committee and the library should get a higher proportion of the total funds. Technique alters rapidly but students can be taught how to obtain information. This requires bigger and better-paid library staffs. Coverage of periodicals is inadequate. More local co-operation is necessary.

7166 Circular 322 — Libraries in technical colleges, L. L. Ardern. *Librarian*, 46 (5) May 1957, 85-86.

The author feels that these Ministry of Education recommendations are insufficient, particularly when compared with the draft circular. Instead of giving any definite standards of salaries, these are covered by the statement "the conditions of the librarian's service should be designed to give him a position in the college, appropriate to his responsibilities". The circular further recommends that a generous book allowance should be available, but only suggests book funds ranging from £500 to £2,000. The library should also be planned so that each reader has 32 sq. ft. of space.

7167 On developing an administration library for a foreign university, Paul Wasserman and Stephen A. McCarthy. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 17 (5) September 1956, 375-380.

Cornell University Library contracted to build a core collection on public administration for the University of Indonesia at Djakarta. The U.S. International Co-operation Administration set aside \$9,000, of which \$7,500 was for books, catalogue and shipping. This amount made the task of selection difficult

but resulted in a collection of 1,109 titles. Details of the acquisition and preparation of the collection are given. A printed bibliography is available from Cornell University.

7168 Library expenditures: an examination of their distribution, G. A. Harrer. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (3) May 1957, 210-212. Tables.

An analysis of returns from 98 university and college libraries in the U.S.A. shows that the percentages of budgets are: staff salaries 63.4% (85.9% for salaries and 14.1 for student service); books and binding 31.9% (books 84.2% and binding 15.8%); and other expenses 4.7%. There is seen to be little variation in the various size groups, e.g. between the libraries with 600,000 and those with 3,000,000 volumes the salary percentage varies by only 5.72%.

7169 Photographic library procedures, Camilla P. Luecke. *Spec. Libs.*, 47 (10) December 1956, 455-461.

An extract from a manual for the use of the International Press Service Photography Library staff, U.S. Information Agency, Washington, D.C. Covers care and handling of prints and negatives (filing, cropping, mailing); photographic files; accessioning; caption writing; classification; subject, personality and numerical card indexes; duplication; collation of items for file.

7170 A library panel speeds the flow of information, William E. Jorgensen. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (3) March 1957, 108-110. Photograph.

10-15,000 technical reports are received annually in the library of the U.S. Navy Electronic Laboratories, San Diego, California. Three years ago a panel of selected civilian scientists, engineers and technicians was set up. Each member serves for three months at a time, spending 1-1½ hours a week to review, evaluate and report back to his group on the literature. The reports are marked to indicate the names of persons to whom the reports will be useful. An order of priority is indicated and the reports are later distributed and three days allowed to each person. Results show that current information is more quickly disseminated and that new developments do not go unnoticed by those who should be aware of them.

7171 Teaching bibliographic sources and styles to graduate students, John E. Clemons. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 17 (5) September 1956, 403-408.

(See LSA 5388). Since 1948 all students at Florida State University have taken the same course in bibliographic sources in order to be able to search for and cite library sources. Students are divided into two groups, those studying the social sciences and those taking the natural sciences because of the differences in documentation style used in the two areas. During the 15-hour course students examine a basic type of bibliographic source and practice making bibliographic styles appropriate to that type by locating books on the subject, copying entries, and converting them to bibliographic style. Interpretation and study of the following is included: LC Catalogs, Wilson indexes; library catalogues, book trade catalogues, national bibliographies, periodical indexes, abstracts, book reviews and news digests, publications of learned societies; search for information on people, places and statistics; encyclopedias, dictionaries, yearbooks, theses, dissertations and other unpublished materials; government publications; AV materials and microphotography; library resources and special collections.

Results have proved the value of the course and many students have said the course would have been useful to them as undergraduates.

7172 A co-ordinated program of library instruction, Robert S. Taylor. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **18** (4) July 1957, 303-306.

An account of the methods used at Lehigh University for training students in the use of the library and its materials.

7173 Binding simplification, David C. Weber. *Library resources*, **1** (1) Winter 1957, 9-13.

Description of simplification of binding routines, particularly of serials, in the Widener Library, Harvard University, decided by a special committee. Collation to be done by the Bindery Section and not by the Serials Cataloging or Serials Receipt Sections. Serials to be bound by bibliographical rather than by publishers' volume. All books to be bound in full cloth to receive a standard dark red binding. All lettering and positioning of lettering to be standardised and abbreviated. Call numbers to be written on labels with india ink.

7174 The new library building at Michigan State University, Jackson E. Towne. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **18** (3) May 1957, 199-204. Photograph, bibliog.

(See LSA 6722). Mainly describes the reasons for the choice of subject divisions and the first observations on the use made of the library during its first year.

7175 Vatican Library at St. Louis, James V. Jones and Lowrie J. Daly. *Lib. J.*, **82** (7) April 1957, 914-916. Illus.

(See LSA 1857). From 1950 a plan to microfilm the manuscripts in the Vatican Library was discussed, planned and executed. Some 30,000 codexes, considered the most important, were listed for filming and finally some 600,000 individual bibliographic items were included. By December 1956, 8,000 reels representing about 10½m. pages of handwritten materials were available for consultation at St. Louis University, Missouri, through catalogues and indexes also copied from the Vatican Library. Coloured slides were also made of famous illuminated mss. Work proceeds to film any of the printed materials in the Vatican Library that are requested.

7176 Music in the Vatican Film Library at Saint Louis University, Ernst C. Krohn. *Notes*, **14** (3) June 1957, 317-324.

The author was asked to select the musical material to be filmed; most of it has now been filmed, representing 1488 mss., mostly pre-1800, and all of the greatest importance. Consultation of the microfilms is open to all qualified scholars, but reproductions have to be ordered direct from the Vatican Library.

7177 How to publicize your purpose, William R. Lansberg. *Lib. J.*, **82** (6) March 15 1957, 697-701.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., has a vigorous public relations programme including a college news service, an alumni magazine, a college photographer, an undergraduate daily, and other activities. During one year the library placed 128 items in the national, regional, local and professional press. It aims to reach

distinct groups : students, faculty, alumni, Friends of the Library (started 1938 and now has 300 active members), and the general public. Descriptions follow of the printed materials prepared for each group. One small example : students' notebooks carry dividers on which are printed instructions on how to use the library, the catalogue and the materials.

7178 Film stars — librarians and students, Robert A. Colby. *Lib. J.*, **82** (6) March 15 1957, 728-730. Illus.

The staff of the Paul Klapper Library, Queens College, N.Y., planned and acted in a 20-minute colour film *Research in the library* illustrating the preparation of a term paper and introducing teacher, students and librarian. Two students are assigned different subjects for research and the film shows their introduction to the library, the steps in finding references, using the catalogue, etc. to the final preparation of the paper. The film will be used with each year's intake of students. It could also be used in library schools in a visual aids course, in high schools as an aid to recruitment, and to illustrate librarianship to the general public.

7179 The Whiteman Collection at Williams College [Williamstown], Irwin Shainman. *Notes*, **14** (2) March 1957, 189-191.

This collection of jazz and popular music (1920-1950) was founded in 1936 at the instigation of Paul Whiteman who gave two concerts to raise money for it. The collection has recently found a permanent home in the College's new library. It includes over 4,000 orchestrations (mostly in both scores and parts), 1,000 gramophone records, and scrapbooks covering the careers of Whiteman and his contemporaries.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

7180 Dansk Teknisk Oplysningstjeneste. [The Danish Technical Information Service]. (In Danish) Kjeld Klintøe. *Tid. f. Dok.*, **13** (3) 1957, 27-29.

This service, which is an independent institution under the Danish Academy of Engineering Sciences, grew out of the productivity movement. It aims, through active documentation, to establish a close contact between Danish industry and Danish technical research with a view to the full utilisation of the research potential in building up a dynamic commercial and industrial life. Services include the circulation of literature, European Technical Digest, EPA Question and Answer Service, and participation in training of management courses.

7181 Musiikkikirjastoajatus ja nykyhetki. [The music libraries at the present]. Seppo Nummi. *Kirjastolehti*, **50** (4) April 1957, 73-75.

Since 1955, activities in music libraries have much developed and general opinion has proved more understanding toward the work done in the libraries for creating the basic musical culture. Collections of notes, music books and records, music clubs, studio concerts, music hours for school classes, etc. arranged by the libraries have played an important role in this work. At present, music library work is in progress in over 20 places in Finland and it is supported by the music library associations in Helsinki and in the countryside. The Music Cultural Federation was founded as a liaison between the associations. Its

programme includes the arrangement of music cultural meetings in which teaching is also given in music library work. Plans have also been made to publish a music library handbook and a series of abstracts on records suitable for libraries.

7182 Medical library activities in the Gold Coast, Charles Tettey. *WALA News*, 2 (5) March 1957, 129-131.

The library of the Medical Research Institute, Accra, the only medical library in the Gold Coast, arose from the Accra Laboratory, which was formed during the 1908 plague. In 1920 a Medical Research Institute was created and the library was more suitably housed. The Maude Commission of 1952 merged the Medical Department with the Ministry of Health, and in 1955 a librarian was appointed in accordance with its recommendations. Over 100 periodicals are currently received and the *Medical bibliography of the Gold Coast, 1900-1951*, compiled by Dr. M. H. Hughes, is kept up to date. In this library the foundations have been laid for the central library of a future regional service.

7183 Lovely libraries: the libraries and work of some learned societies, F. C. Francis. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 19-25. Bibliog.

The speaker summarises the early history of English learned societies and describes the reasons for and the government of their libraries and the type of service provided including the issue of printed catalogues, beginning with the Royal Institution's in 1809. Classification has developed especially with the recent use of Bliss. Long runs of periodicals and valuable manuscript collections are held. Today the libraries of a number of societies need modernizing.

7184 Agricultural library work in an industrial company, K. E. Brookland and E. M. Watson. *Q. Bull. Int. Assn. Agric. Libns.*, 2 (3) July 1957, 99-104.

Notes on the libraries of the Fisons Group of Companies. *Fisons Head Office Library*, Felixstowe, serves all departments and deals mainly with fertilizers, chemic technology, and various aspects of agriculture, economics and statistics. 400 current periodicals are abstracted in *Fertilizer Bulletin*. *Levington Research Station Library* (1956), serves the two main departments of Chemistry and Soil Science. Its 700 books and 200 current periodicals cover chemistry, soils and fertilizers, plant physiology and biochemistry. *Fisons Pest Control Ltd. Library*, Great Chesterford Park, near Cambridge, deals with insecticides, herbicides and fungicides. It takes 300 periodicals including many foreign ones. *Library of Genatosan Ltd. and Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.*, Loughborough, covers medical and pharmaceutical subjects. There are 224 journals, also patents, standards and microfilms. *Bengers Laboratories Ltd.*, Cheshire, deal with medical preparations and its library has 2,500 books and 140 periodicals. All libraries co-operate and periodicals are circulated from head office.

7185 Dr. Williams and his library, Jeanne Carroll. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, 41 (2) May 1957, 116-117.

A brief summary of the history, contents, organization, catalogue and services of Dr. Williams' Library of theology in London.

7186 L'Archivio del Duomo di Piacenza e il Liber XIII di Costanzo Antegnati. [The library of Piacenza cathedral and the Liber XIII of Costanzo Antegnati]. Claudio Sartori. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 28-37.

These musical sources, originating from a gift by Archbishop Claudio Rangoni, are of special interest; they include secular as well as sacred music. There are several works hitherto unknown (notably Antegnati's Liber XIII, printed in 1603, which is considered in some detail), editions hitherto unknown, or works completed for the first time; all of these are asterisked in the catalogue which occupies the major portion of the article.

7187 L'Information technique dans une grande industrie. [Technical information in a large industry (FIAT)]. Augusto Cattaneo. *Rev. of Doc.*, 24 (2) May 1957, 88-94. Bibliog.

After confirming the importance of documentation in view of technical progress, and after illustrating the requirements of the information service of a large industrial complex, the conception and the practical organization of technical information of an important concern are described. The advantages and drawbacks of centralization and decentralization are studied. Considering technical information on a national and international level besides that of the internal structure of a business, actual set-up defects are discussed and some remedies are indicated, mainly co-ordinating measures, the formation of pools, the union of various specialized activities with the object of achieving a distribution of tasks, the adoption of standardized methods and work facilities, the extension of participation in the documentary collaboration of given sectors (magazine and book editors), until now not generally considered as actual sources of documentation.

7188 C.S.I.R. Library and Information Division: the new building, Hazel Mews. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (4) April 1957, 126-128. Illus., plan.

The Library of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research occupies the centre of what will be a campus of laboratories and general service sections. The aim is to provide a post-graduate university-type library for Council staff and also the central scientific and technical library and information bureau for South Africa. The new library, which cost £61,600 was opened in November 1956. It is a two-storey building planned on modules of 19 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. giving 20,500 sq. ft. of floor space and having a book capacity of 90,000. The entrance hall leads to the catalogue hall, counter and Information Room, which are separate from the general reading room and periodicals room (area 44 ft. by 112 ft.). Periodical racks display the whole front cover of each periodical on a slope and below each is a shelf carrying the recent issues. Provision includes rooms for microfilm reading, six carrels, a lecture room for 50 people, seminar room, interviewing room, bookstacks and administration. From the Information Room staff can reach the Division's collection of 100,000 reports and pamphlets stored in vertical files. Offices occupy the first floor.

7189 Historia de la biblioteca de la Academia de Ciencias de Barcelona. [History of the library of the Academy of Sciences of Barcelona]. Concepción Roca Gregori. *Biblioteconomía*, 13 (43) January-June 1956, 72-77.

The Academy was founded in 1754 and received the royal charter a year later. Though it possessed a library from about 1780 there was no librarian until, in

1820, an honorary librarian was elected. The end of the 19th century saw a period of increased activity and a catalogue of the library was published in 1913. While at present the library contains 12,800 books, 11,000 pamphlets and 850 periodicals, the purchase of books is severely restricted for financial reasons and the majority of publications are obtained in exchange for the bulletin which is published by the Academy.

7190 Informe de las Bibliotecas musicales publicas españolas durante el curso 1955-1956. [Report on public music libraries in Spain during the season 1955-1956]. Jaime Moll Roqueta. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 16-17.

The various types of music libraries in Spain include autonomous institutions like the Biblioteca Musical del Ayuntamiento de Madrid, departments of large libraries (as in Madrid and Barcelona), and conservatory libraries; all of these lend material, organize concerts, and give assistance to bodies and individuals. The Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas intends to set up music sections in all public libraries; those very active sections that already exist are due solely to the initiative of the individual librarians.

7191 Musik-Sammeldrucke des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts in schweizerischen Bibliotheken. [Printed collections of music of the 16th and 17th centuries in Swiss libraries]. Hans Peter Schanzlin. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 38-42.

The author, who has organized work for the International Inventory of Musical Sources in Switzerland since 1955, has so far concentrated mainly on printed collections up to 1800. A central file has been established at Basle University Library. Although the quantity of material is not great, the work has been rewarding and useful. A catalogue of printed collections of the 16th and 17th centuries is given.

7192 Ett filmat arkiv. [A microfilmed archive]. Bengt Nilsson. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 13 (1) 1957, 1-4. Illus.

Like many other large businesses, Thulebolagen, an insurance group, has found the problem of archives grow during the past ten years. The article describes the methods used, including microfilm, and the results obtained.

7193 Engineering education in the Soviet Union: report of a team of engineers who visited Russia in the autumn of 1956. Inst. of Civil Engineers, Inst. of Mechanical Engineers, Inst. of Electrical Engineers, 1957. 52p.

Contains brief notes on the following libraries; Molotov Power Institute, Moscow; Leningrad Polytechnic; Leningrad Institute of Chemical Technology; Moscow Motor Car factory.

7194 The Harmsworth collection and the Folger Library, Louis B. Wright. *Book Collector*, 6 (2) Summer 1957. 123-128.

The Folger Library contained a collection of Elizabethan material focused on Shakespeare and the Harmsworth collection contained most of the really significant books on most subjects of importance published in England before 1641. The merging of these two collections now makes the Folger Library one of the

four most important libraries of the world for English books printed before 1641. The library intends that its collection will be useful for the purpose of encouraging study in the backgrounds of the English-speaking peoples.

7195 "Enter at your own risk", Eugene B. Jackson. *Lib. J.*, **82** (9) May 1 1957, 1146-1151. Illus.

A history and description of the science and technical library serving the Research Staff of General Motors Corp., Detroit, Michigan. The library dates from 1919 when it had 640 items and the first catalogue of 1921. Today it has 30,000 volumes and currently receives 600 periodicals. 1,000 books and 500 government reports are added each year. The main subjects are automotive and mechanical engineering but there are also good collections in physics, chemistry and mathematics. *Current Engineering Literature* began in 1931 and is produced by photographing laid-up cards supplied by Engineering Index Service, N.Y. The publication has included sections on new books and university research reports since November 1956.

7196 Kansas City's Linda Hall, Eugen H. Mueller. *Lib. J.*, **82** (9) May 1 1957, 1143-1145.

(See LSA 6454). The Linda Hall Library of Science and Technology, arose under the will of Herbert F. Hall in 1941 and was opened in March 1956. This article describes the expansion of the library services. The library has 200,000 volumes, 15,000 serial titles (6,000 are currently received). Services now reach 3-4,000 persons a month. It has become the local clearing house for 27 branches of national scientific and engineering societies. During 1956, 5,000 items were loaned to 400 institutions in 37 states and foreign countries. It receives atomic energy literature and is a depository for current maps, and patents; it also collects scientific classics and incunabula. A *News Bulletin* appears semi-monthly. There are many machines and facilities for photocopying and microfilming, and also teletype link-up with local libraries.

7197 Sutro Library : San Francisco's "Hidden Huntington", Richard H. Dillon. *Lib. J.*, **82** (8) April 15 1957, 1024-1026. Illus.

(See LSA 6058). The private library of Adolph Sutro, millionaire mining engineer, begun in 1883, opened to the public in January 1917, has passed to the California State Library. Sutro amassed 3,000 incunabula among his 4m. volumes, but only 100,000 volumes survived the great fire and earthquake of 1906. The library is composed of old, rare and expensive books, mainly history and the history of a variety of subjects. It is a research library but during 1955-56 2,350 books were loaned to local libraries. Photostat and microfilm copies have been supplied to libraries in many parts of the world.

7198 The Library of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Lillian Kott. *Illinois Libs.*, **39** (5) May 1957, 140-142. Photo.

The primary function of the firm is to examine and test materials and devices to determine their relation to life, fire and casualty hazards. The library consists of: between 3-4,000 books and pamphlets, and 110 periodicals are currently received. Handbooks for various fields of engineering are stocked, as well as journals, transactions, and technical periodicals and standards of such associations as the A.S.T.M., National Fire Protection Association, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Standards Association.

7199 Friends of the Library — in the law library, Albert P. Blaustein. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (2) May 1957, 120-128.

Law libraries need more financial support ; but the few organizations of Friends that have been tried in them have been short-lived, and the experience of other types of library has sometimes proved disappointing. Operations and activities differ greatly from institution to institution : four examples of existing Friends are considered. Practical suggestions are made for law libraries that are thinking of establishing Friends groups ; the author thinks the experiment at least worth trying.

7200 Medical libraries and the U.S. Book Exchange, Inc., Elaine Austin Bledsoe. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 45 (2) April 1957, 155-158.

The Assistant Executive Director of USBE here describes the aims of her organisation, and the extent to which medical libraries participate in its activities. Of 662 members in the U.S.A., nearly 150 are medical libraries or libraries with medical interests ; similarly, about one-sixth of 700 libraries in 60 countries are of a medical or para-medical nature. The present stock of duplicate books and periodicals is about 3½ m. items, of which a quarter is medical material. For 5 years from 1950, USBE administered a project organised by the M.L.A. and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, for supplying duplicates to certain selected libraries in Uganda, Japan, Korea, the Faroes, Innsbruck, Vienna, Jerusalem, Strasbourg, and Puerto Rico. USBE also implements requests for gifts received through the U.S. Information Agency posts overseas ; about one-third of these are for medical material. There is also an arrangement with the International Cooperation Administration whereby certain libraries in the Near and Far East, Africa, and Latin America are enabled to participate in the exchange of publications with American libraries, their costs being paid by I.C.A.

7201 Havaintoja Yhdysvaltain musiikkikirjastoista. [Observations on the music libraries in the United States]. Adelheid Laro. *Kirjastolehti*, 50 (4) April 1957, 76-80.

In the United States, the number of music libraries is growing. Among the activities of music libraries the writer describes reference and lending work, arrangement of rooms and instruments for rehearsals, arrangement of concerts and exhibitions, etc. The music departments of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library are discussed in more detail and data on reference books, classification and cataloguing in music libraries are given.

7202 Weeding and other space-saving methods, Ralph J. Shoemaker. *Spec. Libs.*, 47 (8) October 1956, 357-360. Port.

Weeding the newspaper library of the *Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times* is a daily process. Discarded books are offered to public libraries. As new pamphlets are filed, older ones are removed. Every three years the pamphlet file is completely weeded. Magazines are not clipped when they are received but when being considered for discarding. Negatives, mainly small ones, are kept in preference to prints. No cuts are kept of dead persons and only two cuts are kept of other persons except for very important people. All files are weeded once in five years in order to remove out-of-date fashions and photographs of people when younger. Only the best photographs of subjects are retained. A master index of subject headings ensures that duplicates are not filed in different

places. Clippings are microfilmed and a print of anything required can be made in 2½ minutes. Other clippings relating to certain persons and subjects are made up into scrapbooks and indexed.

7203 Preservation of photographs on microfilm: an experiment, Agnes Henebry. *Spec. Libs.*, 47 (10) December 1956, 451-454. Illus.

In order to preserve about 2,000 photographs of local interest taken between 1890 and 1920 and to keep the historical material along with the current file, and to save space in the library of the *Decatur Herald and Review* the photographs were microfilmed on 70mm. film at a cost of about 7 cents a photograph. The photographs were identified, captions attached and sorted into three sizes.

7204 Agricultural libraries in the tropics, P. M. Joy Edwardes, *WALA News*, 2 (5) March 1957, 124-128.

Agricultural research stations are usually isolated and the provision of an adequate library as a research tool is essential. The problems are those of most special libraries though isolation does present others, e.g. the need for a reference stock because of the lack of a nearby reference library. The routine of the library is briefly described.

7205 What can be learned from a library survey? Eleanor B. Gibson. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (4) April 1957, 133-138. References.

A survey of 21 industrial corporation libraries revealed the following as an average picture: sales in 1954 totalled \$185m.; employees, 15,000, with about 200 engineers or scientists engaged in research; library set up in 1942, with a staff of 5, an area of 2,600 sq. ft. and 5,400 books and 272 periodical subscriptions; an annual budget of \$7,100, excluding salaries.

7206 Work measurement applied to libraries, Mrs. Elaine Woodruff. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (4) April 1957, 139-144.

Work measurement is a management tool designed to establish an equitable relationship between work performed and manpower used. It also helps to improve operating efficiency, evaluate performance of staff members, enable one to compare operations in one library with those in another, and aids budget formulation. Suggestions are given for setting up a work measurement programme: (i) list all activities; (ii) define the activities; (iii) prepare a report form for each staff member; (iv) record time spent and number of items processed; (v) collect and summarise the daily reports and compute costs. The reports will show the hours and costs of each activity, the number of items processed, and the hours and costs for administration and leave of absence.

7207 Some creative writing opportunities open to special librarians, Irving H. Jenks. *Spec. Libs.*, 47 (8) October 1956, 367-371. References.

The special librarian must do more than acquire materials and organise a library. It is essential to interpret the contents through (i) literature searches, leading to the preparation of bibliographies and reports, patent reviews and market surveys, (ii) compilation of library bulletins containing abstracts of current literature, (iii) editorial and writing assistance to users of the library.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

7208 A visit to our friends, Z. Kolchina and A. Usov. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (5) May 1957, 61-70. Photograph.

Prague city libraries have 850,000 books, 140 staff, 52 branches for adults, 36 for children, a bookmobile, and a central department for master-cataloguing and methods-work. The Central Library has a general reading room (150 seats), a scientific one (150 seats) and a music room with a piano and 110,000 items, which is about to become the independent Smetana library. There is also an adolescents' department and a children's library with puppets. 100,000 readers make 1,184,100 visits and the issue is 2,762,730 (45% scientific, 55% artistic). Since 1945 adults have had open access to 20,000 of the best books. There are charges of two koruny for registration, 1 k. for a reader's ticket (allowing three books every 21 days), and 30 heller for each book. These charges are prepaid by postage stamps which are stuck on the back of the reader's ticket and cancelled accordingly. The *National Library* distributes the compulsorily-deposited copies and prepares an edition of 430 copies of annotated printed cards for basic books for distribution to 250 libraries, and issues subject lists. Since 1922 it has prepared the *Bibliographical catalogue* of 19th and 20th century Czech publications : weekly for books, monthly for periodical articles, quarterly for music and yearly for newspapers. It has 6,000 visitors and issues 200,000 books annually. It contains 850,000 volumes and many thousand mss. The regional library at *Chomutov* was made in 1956 one of the 30 'model' libraries. Chomutov is in a district of coal and metals, hops and maize, and has 35,000 inhabitants. The library of 32,000 books has 4,000 readers (1,700 children), three twice-weekly branches and a staff of 5, and conducts 50 literary evenings a year. Open access is not justified and was abandoned for children ; adults liked it and protested against the change. In the region there are over 60 village libraries with 1-3,000 books each, and 60 mobile libraries. The budget, excluding wages, is 46,000k. plus 19,000k. received from readers, and 7,800k. was given by local industry for a puppet theatre. *Karlovy Vary* city library has 70,000 books and a staff of ten, 7,500 readers (2,300 children) and seven branches. There is no charge for borrowing, but there is a reader's subscription of 4k. for adults and 2k. for children, students and pensioners. In Czechoslovakia the Fascists burned many libraries and 5m. books, but by 1956 there were 60,000 libraries and 36m. volumes and universal inter-library loan. There are 14,500 peoples' libraries with 16m. volumes, many bookmobiles with talks, readings-aloud and film shows ; also 8,000 trade union libraries with 5m. volumes and 15,000 Gottwald party libraries.

7209 Students in Scandinavia, Patrick Proctor. *N.W. Newsl.*, (46) July 1957, 1-2.

18 students from Manchester and Loughborough Library Schools made a ten-day tour of Danish and Swedish libraries at Easter. They visited 23 libraries including the Royal Library, Frederiksberg City Library, the Bibliographical Institute, Horsholm Library (a very modern building based on Manor Branch, Sheffield) the State Inspectorate of Libraries, and the Danish Library School. All Danish public libraries may apply for a government grant—which, last year, covered one-third of the total expenditure of £1½m. on libraries. 2½% of the total grant goes to centralised bibliographical services. There is a strict division between professional and non-professional staff in Denmark, and the main service desk is usually in the entrance hall. The two-tier system of shelving is also prevalent, with fiction below, and non-fiction above.

7210 Presidential address to the Library Association Conference, 1956, Edward Sydney. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 3-14.

Difficulties of the post-war period have restricted service although better new buildings are now appearing. Local finance prevents the full service to everyone which is desirable. Full employment and more leisure has resulted in more television viewing, tourism, adult education and reading of paper-backed publications. If the public library is to fit into this pattern it must raise its standards. Rapid development of special libraries has occurred since the war. The need for co-operation is urgent. The importance of Unesco's Libraries Division is great especially the Public Libraries Development Section. The Library Association examinations have a world-wide status and we have many international contacts.

7211 Keeping up with the past : some post-war influences on librarianship, O. S. Tomlinson. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 46-56.

Libraries developed rapidly from about 1930 and their importance was recognised during the war, but expenditure was always restricted and is still low. Increased leisure must be met by supplying the people's needs, including recreation. The effects of the 1944 Education Act will be felt in demand of a better type of service. The increasing demands of technology and science must be met. A spirit of service has been fostered by the library schools. Future needs are : (i) Sufficiently large library areas. (ii) Rationalization of co-operative schemes. (iii) Replanning of internal organization. (iv) Recruitment at two levels with better professional prospects. The Library Association should issue a detailed job-classification schedule with salary recommendations.

7212 The Minister of Education and the library service, G. A. Carter. *Bookseller*, 15 June 1957, 1864-1865.

Public satisfaction with public library services was shown in the *News Chronicle* inquiry into local government, but librarians are aware of deficiencies. Book-stocks double every 28 years, and the number of readers increases steadily, yet building development since the war is poor : 14,000 new industrial buildings, 3,000 new schools, only one new central library and 95 new branches. Freedom to spend more money is needed, and local autonomy should be kept. The Ministry should first allow schemes for new buildings and developments to proceed before considering redistribution.

7213 A survey of South African public library legislation (in force in) 1956, Elizabeth Taylor. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (3) January 1957, 94-98.

Many changes have taken place recently and this survey covers Union and Provincial legislation. The Financial relations act 38/1945 and amendments 22/1946 and 8/1949, state that the Provincial authority may establish, control and manage library services. Funds are provided by Parliament, by the National Road Board and by revenues raised by the province. *Transvaal* provincial library ordinance 16/1951 establishes the Provincial Library Board and library service, with details of its organisation. Separate library facilities are to be provided for Europeans and non-Europeans. Grants may be made to libraries not in the service. Books are loaned to places with a European population of less than 25,000 ; larger places will have independent urban libraries. *Natal* provincial library service ordinance 5/1952 and 6/1955 state that the Administrator may or may not appoint an advisory board. To become a member of the library

service a public library must serve a European population of less than 10,000 and the local rate must be 3/- per head of Europeans. *Cape* provincial library service ordinance 4/1955 is more detailed than the other acts. There shall be an Advisory Board of 7-12 members. The Administrator may declare an urban area (or two adjacent areas) with over 25,000 Europeans capable of supporting an independent library service. Such library may obtain grants up to 50% of its expenditure. Member libraries must provide accommodation and local authorities must provide an annual amount for expenses not exceeding 6/- per European; the Provincial Library Service provides all materials and advice. *Orange Free State* Provincial Library Service operates under regulations drafted by the Provincial Library Organiser in 1950. Library service may be given in areas with up to 10,000 Europeans, and also library depots established.

7214 Det levande biblioteket. Föredrag vid SAB : s årsmöte 1957. [The living library. Address before the annual meeting of the Swedish Library Association], Bengt Hjelmqvist. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (7) 1957, 427-435.

The attitude towards public libraries among local authorities in Sweden is, in some places, still tainted by the notion that libraries are dispensable. One would wish that the communities would stress voluntariness rather than compulsion in their support of public libraries. There are 2m. registered borrowers (total population : 7m.), but these are often found among the silent and unorganized citizens, who still cling to the idea that access to libraries is a gift of charity rather than a civic right. Courses for training clerical personnel have been proposed to relieve librarians from some routine tasks. The 48% increase of book funds to school libraries has so far led to a 12% circulation increase. The all-Scandinavian continuation courses to qualify for positions as head librarians are to be given permanently at Gothenburg under the leadership of Library Inspector Erik Allerslev Jensen, Copenhagen. The Swedish Graduate School of Library Science has moved into new quarters equipped to admit 40 students. In several cities public libraries have moved into new buildings.

7215 What a survey of the libraries of Moscow province has shown, N. Parubets. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (4) April 1957, 43-46.

The author is a deputy Director of culture. A nine-month survey was made in 1956 by the Executive committee, in close relation with party organisations, agitators and propagandists, in order to organise the popularisation of the material of the Twentieth session. The province contains 61 regional, 66 city and suburban and 77 children's libraries; the number of village libraries, 1250, has doubled since 1950 and now every worker and most families are covered by the facilities. All libraries organised readings-aloud; e.g. the Chekhov region held 1,300 in its village libraries, together with 67 book exhibitions, 216 posters, 18 recommended lists and 22 album collections. Many details are given of similar activities in other regions, including the subjects of the discussion-evenings and of the conferences. Fifty-three regions and 878 villages took advantage of the opportunity to finish their dictionary catalogue and to get their classified one started; 68 libraries moved into new buildings and 93 were repaired; other regions, however, did not take advantage.

7216 The library of the future, Senator Lister Hill. *Alabama Lib.*, 8 (3) July 1957, 49-52, 57.

Figures show that in the United States 27m. people lack a public library service

and 53m. have inadequate library services. No state is spending the ALA recommended \$3 per head per year. Librarians' salaries must be raised to obtain new staff and to emphasise the importance of libraries, i.e. raising the level of democracy by educating, by inspiring democracy's thinking and developing its leadership. The Library Services Act will ensure funds for establishing services where there are none. In Alabama with a population of 1,131,000, the development of libraries will be a powerful and persuasive inducement to new industries. The library of the future will make more and more use of machines, electronics, photo-duplication methods, telegraphic facsimile, recordings, films, and any book will be made available anywhere through library co-operation.

7217 A library program for Texas, Carma R. Zimmerman. *Texas Lib. J.*, 33 (2) June 1957, 28-39.

The programme is the result of a panel discussion at the third general session of the Texas Library Association Conference in Dallas, March 30, 1957. The present state of library development in Texas is examined and the aims of the new programme are outlined. The needs of each region will be evaluated and the programme will be based on the support and aid of the people to be served.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice

7218 Stocktaking in lending libraries, Lindsay Miller. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 5 (2) April 1956, 66.

Describes a method avoiding the laborious task of referring to the record of books on loan. It depends on the withdrawal from public access, pending checking, of all returned books and the maintenance of separate record of overdue titles. The stock is divided into groups of convenient size and stocktaking proceeds group by group throughout the year, each group being checked in six-week periods. In the first week a check is made of books on the shelves in the current stocktaking group; returned books are removed to a sorting room and are there checked daily during the following four weeks. When books have been overdue for two weeks an overdue notice is sent and an entry made in the overdue record, and this is cancelled when the books have been returned. The process is completed in the sixth week when the overdue record is checked with the shelf list.

7219 The Austrian public music libraries, Hans Ruppe. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 14-15.

(See LSA 3846). Since the author's last report (in *Fontes*, (2) 1954), little progress has been made. There are still only two adequate music libraries in Austria. It is proposed that the example of the Upper Austrian HM Library should be followed in circulating volumes to "home music" groups, that collections of scores in conservatories and schools should be catalogued, and that rules for cataloguing and classifying music should be worked out.

7220 Observations on finance and salaries : interim report of chairman, Committee on salaries, O.L.A., John Snell. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, 41 (1) February 1957, 29-31.

A summary of the report dealing with public libraries in Ontario, with comments.

- 7221 Library service in Scarborough**, Roberta Gilbank. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, **41** (2) May 1957, 83-84. Illus.

A history and description of the library service in Scarborough, Ontario, since the first library was set up there in 1834.

- 7222 The library and the new Canadian**, Josephine Phelan. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, **41** (2) May 1957, 85-86.

Toronto has many newcomers of various nationalities and languages. The article describes the type of reader who is now using the libraries, and what is being done to reach the others.

- 7223 What's 821 to you ?** Jean Parriss. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, **41** (2) May 1957, 96-97.

Librarians, by first becoming poetry-lovers themselves, and then by tactful propaganda, can help to make their poetry shelves more used.

- 7224 Kirja on kansan kasvattaja**. [The book as an educational agent]. Rebekka Räsänen. *Kirjastolehti*, **50** (3) March 1957, 50-53.

The article deals with the selection of prose literature in rural libraries. Among the dangers to be avoided is, e.g., the charm of new books often supported by excessive advertising. Instead of too many novelties, a great percentage of which is soon forgotten, librarians ought to fill the shelves with classics of the national and world literature. In the countryside the library is often the only place where people can get them. It would be advisable to plan book purchases carefully beforehand, for the smaller the library, the less can be left to chance. This ensures that the librarian knows every book in his library, which in the smallest libraries with yearly acquisition of some 25 books is quite possible. The selection of foreign literature should be unbiased and the librarian ought to remember that the books are not selected for himself but for the patrons of his library.

- 7225 Miten suhtautua "menekkiteoksiin" ?** [What about best sellers?]. Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, **50** (3) March 1957, 54-57.

The concepts and nature of best sellers are evaluated on the basis of previous investigations, such as F. L. Mott, *Golden Multitudes* (1947) and James O. Hart, *The Popular Book* (1950). In Finland, no statistics have been made on the books sold most, but the writer has collected some data on foreign literature which has been very popular in Finnish translations, e.g. Selma Lagerlöf, Elisabeth Beskow (Runa), Hamsun, Undset, Bojer, Frenssen, Kipling, Galsworthy, Caine, Cronin, Maugham, Jack London, Anatole France, Rolland, Tolstoi, Dostojevski and Gorki. The list shows that the best sellers greatly differ in their nature and when trying to find out the clue which has made them best sellers, attention has been paid to the subject contents of the books. Some subjects, such as religious novels, sentimental so-called women's novels, historical stories told in romantic sense, war descriptions, crime novels, etc., seem always to be of interest to the readers. However, no formula has been discovered to make sure that the book will become a best seller. The writer draws the following conclusions: a book is not good because it is much sold and read; a book is not bad because it is much bought and read. The librarian must individually estimate the value of each book. He must not be influenced by the selling success nor be charmed by publishers' advertisements.

7226 Liian vähän ja liian mitättömiä kirjoja. [Too few and insignificant books]. Maija Kauttula. *Kirjastoletti*, 50 (3) March 1957, 58-59 ; 50(4) April 1957, 95-97.

Weaknesses in the book selection in small libraries are often connected with the limited book funds. The limits are very noticeable in children's departments. About 40-50 per cent of library users are aged under 15, while books in children's and young people's departments form only 15-20 per cent of the total collection. The total number of non-fiction books is often smaller than that of fiction, sometimes less than a half of the total book stock. Further, the non-fiction collections are often out-of-date so that their number is actually even smaller. The preference of fiction makes the situation in the library alarming and its reputation suffers if the out-of-date books are kept on open shelves. Weeding is especially important in the fields of law and technology, but also philosophical and religious works may contain out-of-date knowledge. In small libraries, more attention should be paid to collections of local history.

7227 Pienen kirjaston kirjat. [Book collections in small libraries]. Helle Kannila. *Kirjastoletti*, 50 (3) March 1957, 49.

The skilful development of a book collection which is used abundantly is perhaps one of the most difficult tasks of the librarian in small libraries. The book selection is therefore always a timely topic and often an object of severe criticism. Complaints are heard that even the most important classical authors are not included in book collections. Statistics show that the use of non-fiction books is small and the reason for this may be that new and valuable non-fiction is not available in libraries. Librarians as well as committee members should always keep in mind the cultural needs of the inhabitants for whom the books are selected.

7228 Luottamus kannattaa. [Trusting is worth while]. Helle Kannila. *Kirjastoletti*, 50 (5) May-June 1957, 99-100.

When entering the library for the first time, the patron is impressed, above all, by the attitude of the library staff. The expression and words of the lending librarian make the new patron from the beginning the library's friend or cool the relations so that the first visit in the library may be the last. Concerning registration, the rules and regulations vary. In some libraries, the formalities are minimal, the name and address are enough and the patron can have the book wanted at once, while in other libraries identification card and all kinds of guarantees are needed. Would it not be best to meet the new patron with trust? The good will the library enjoys is of greater value than a possible small danger of damage.

7229 Musiikkikirjastojen hoidosta. [Taking care of the music library]. Esteri Parviainen. *Kirjastoletti*, 50 (4) April 1957, 81-85.

In the selection of music and records, the lasting value of the music is of importance. Both classic and modern, national and foreign music should be selected and the interests of the population, as local choruses and orchestras, should be kept in mind. Concerning the classification, a modification of the Dewey Decimal used in Helsinki Public Library is presented for small libraries. Technical information is given on cataloguing, acquisition, binding and lending of music and records.

- 7230 Les nouvelles bibliothèques municipales de Douai et de Beauvais.** [New municipal libraries at Douai and Beauvais]. Jean Bleton. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (5) May 1957, 364-388. Photographs, plans.

The history of each library is traced up to the destruction of Douai in 1944 and Beauvais in 1940. The new libraries are the result of close co-operation between the librarians, architects, municipal authorities and the Direction des Bibliothèques de France. The Direction also gave much financial assistance. Douai's library is placed among several educational institutions, and is in the shape of an irregular T. On the ground floor are the junior and adult lending libraries; upstairs, a reading room, exhibition hall, stack, and catalogues. Beauvais provides stack accommodation for 100,000 volumes. The furnishing and interior decoration have been deliberately planned to attract people into the library. The emphasis is on the adult and junior lending libraries.

- 7231 Rôle des bibliothèques publiques françaises dans la diffusion de la culture musicale.** [Role of French public music libraries in the diffusion of musical culture]. Paule Salvan. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 10-14.

An inquiry made in 1955 by the Direction des Bibliothèques de France revealed that while general musical activity and interest were considerable, libraries could do little to participate in this, since their ability both to purchase and lend was very limited, even where existing stocks were considerable; collaboration between municipal and conservatory libraries was rare, and record libraries were still largely in the planning stage. Since the inquiry, further efforts have been made; more record libraries have been established, concerts have been organised, and mobile libraries have been extending library service to rural areas. The Direction is endeavouring to create new local centres and to develop cooperation.

- 7232 The American Memorial Library,** Horst Ernestus. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (6) June 1957, 187-197. Illus. Plan. References.

The American Memorial Library, Berlin, was opened to the public on 17th September, 1954. Introductory notes on the Library's background history and its functions are followed by sections on the site and the building, and the various departments—processing, issue, general reference and information, general circulation, children's, young people's, subjects, and public relations. All the departments open to the public are on the ground floor, without dividing walls. The one exception to this is the children's department, which is separated by an all-glass wall. A postscript by L. R. McColvin underlines certain features of the building.

- 7233 Die Projektierung einer mittleren Freihandbibliothek.** [Plan for an open access public library]. Rudolph Böhme. *Bibliothekar*, 11 (7) July 1957, 692-698. Illus., plans.

A description of a branch library in Dresden to be opened on May 1st, 1958. It will have 5,000 volumes in the adult library and 1,500 in the children's library.

- 7234 Volksbüchereien der Stadt Düsseldorf.** [Public libraries of the city of Düsseldorf]. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen) N.F. 7 (2) 15 May 1957, 51-52.

The new central building at Düsseldorf, opened on March 20th 1957, is well sited on a future main thoroughfare. Internally its arrangement combines the

advantages of modern open access with those of the former system. The 20,000 volumes are arranged by subject in bays in each of which is a member of the staff to supervise and advise. Author and subject catalogues are centrally placed. The classified catalogue is divided and each part is placed in a bay with the subjects which it covers.

7235 Stadtbücherei Recklinghausen. [Recklinghausen City Library]. Josefine Decker. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen) N.F. 7 (2) 15 May 1957, 53-55.

Recklinghausen, pop. 126,000, has just re-opened its library in permanent quarters. The stock of 15,000 volumes is shelved in spacious, colourful surroundings. Libraries for young people and children are in the same building, the latter so arranged that films can be shown. A reading room is planned. Author, classified and title catalogues are provided, the classified catalogue having annotated entries. More than 2,000 new readers have registered since the opening, most of them being between 8 and 18 years of age.

7236 "As others see us" : Public Librarian, Tony Gibson. *N.W. Newsl.* (47) September 1957, 1-2.

A very accurate account of the work of a librarian, taken from the author's book *Jobs and Careers*. Subjects covered include counter routine, the shelving of books, the lunch-hour rush and the tea-time children's rush. Mention is also made of the man who comes in with a lengthy list of new books, all recently reviewed in the Sunday newspapers, and of the person who wants a book but has forgotten its author and title. Much space is devoted to the duties of the Readers' Adviser, whose analytical skill and knowledge of the classification scheme are praised. Personal qualities required to become a good librarian are also listed and these include : a tidy mind, an insatiable appetite for knowledge, a desire to dip into books without having the chance of reading them through, and a liking for people.

7237 Referensavdelningar vid större engelska bibliotek. [Reference departments in large British libraries], Sigurd Petri. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (6) 1957, 370-374. Photographs.

The principal difference between large British and Swedish public libraries is seen in the part played by reference departments—in Britain they contain book stocks rivalling, or even surpassing, those of the lending stock, while in Sweden they comprise a smaller share of a library's total holdings. Reference service in Britain is of excellent quality and reference departments are well staffed. Subject departmentalization is rarely found. Criticism has been directed towards small libraries paying overdue attention to reference collections. The demand for technical literature must be met. At Sheffield, a regional union catalogue and heavy inter-library lending are found. The Co-operative Industrial and Commerce Reference and Information Service is important ; and in several cities technical and commercial departments have been established. Information bureaux are in some instances found in connection with public libraries.

7238 Large municipal libraries : present trends and future developments, G. Chandler. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 75-81.

The functions of public libraries are recreation, education and information, and

the emphasis is changing in a technical age with full employment. There is a trend against light novels but libraries provide a market for worthwhile fiction. Children's libraries should have priority in new housing areas. There should be more big branches providing full services to the suburbs. Large reference libraries are using more varied stock. The growth of special libraries and of technical demand makes desirable co-ordination of their services by the public library, and increased open-access in reference departments. Patents collections and commercial libraries are becoming more important. More emphasis will be placed on archives and on music and art collections.

7239 County branch libraries, J. Brindle. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 25-30.

This paper is based on a report made by four county librarians using returns from 43 counties. Diverse views were revealed, notably on the minimum population requiring full-time and part-time branches. The majority regards the position of a branch as more important than its size. Difficulties in sharing accommodation are stressed but its desirability is indicated. The writer discusses the amount and type of accommodation and stock required. The question of staffing branches from headquarters or of using part-time staffs is discussed.

7240 The selection and display of books for a small branch library, R. B. Bateman. *Lib. World*, 58 (683) May 1957, 175-177.

By restricting the subjects represented a small branch can have both a good quality stock and depth coverage in the subjects chosen. The choice is made according to reading population. Each subject group is a complete unit in itself, without consideration of the Dewey classes; it is arranged by author as a display to fit the shelving plan of the library. Main groups are indicated by a letter mnemonic on the date label; there is no lettering on the spines except in the History and travel class which is arranged in Dewey order. No classified catalogue is necessary; queries are answered by the author catalogue and B.N.B.

7241 Public Relations, W. Best Harris. *Librarian*, 46 (4) April 1957, 61-65.

The Library Association needs a qualified public relations officer to act principally as a contact man and to find a series of agents throughout the country who will do the talking on his and our behalf. On a local level, the work can be divided into four main categories: (i) the Local Authority; here new councillors should be encouraged to visit the library to learn of the assistance which it can give in their council work. Similarly the new Mayor can be helped with an extensive and authoritative information service when he is preparing talks to organisations during his year of office. (ii) The assistance of the Press can be gained by informing the local newspaper of any interesting local items which come to hand. (iii) Books should be provided for all meetings of local associations, and mobile exhibition units should be available for local hobby groups. (iv) Radio and TV can provide valuable publicity, particularly in the field of local history.

7242 Reading in the TV age, E. R. Luke. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 39-45.

Television has brought about reduced attendances at outside entertainments and possibly less reading. Reading need not be superseded, and in fact non-fiction issues have risen. Future public libraries will require small, highly qualified

staffs and a degree in librarianship is recommended. The speaker emphasises both the importance of children's reading and the value of reading as a counter-blast to mass publicity.

7243 Staff management in the Kendal-Westmorland Public Library service, J. A. Howe. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (6) August 1957, 262-266.

The combined service provided by the Kendal-Westmorland public library system requires a flexible staff, and professional training and duties are adapted accordingly. The reduction of non-professional routine to a minimum (with some sharing of such duties at various levels) has fostered a team spirit.

7244 Att vara utåtvänd på landet. [Being extrovert in the countryside], Sixten Dalsjö. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (7) 1957, 436-438.

Small rural communities find a library service fairly expensive, and the librarian must prove to the authorities that the money is wisely spent, thus making way for adequate means for further expansion. In Dalecarlian Rättvik, the librarian has welcomed local associations of all kinds to his new and well-planned library, to informal gatherings with refreshments and information about the aims and usefulness of a library service, and then the guests have been invited to participate in bee-hive debates on suitable topics. The effect on the circulation of these library entertainments has been considerable.

7245 Nearer to library practice, V. Yulin. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (5) May 1957, 57-58.

A deputy of Zakharovo regional library in Ryazan discusses the teaching of the specialist disciplines in relation to life's requirements especially the overloading of syllabuses, which are beyond the strength of students both in middle schools and in library institutes. The apportionment of time is wrong ; there is too much history and literature and too little of the fundamentals of agricultural and industrial economy (only 20 hours, crammed into the last term), in spite of Order 424 of the Ministry of culture—and there is too much theory. The course in library science suffers from what the students call 'wateriness' that is, multiple repetition of general suggestions. During their four years the institute never allows students to conduct a single readers' conference, although they have read and heard so much about them and are mostly going to work in regional libraries. Further, there is no detailed treatment of financial documents and budgets. Also, the excursions to view libraries at work are of little practical use ; students ought to be working there themselves in their second year. The hurried practice in industry in the fourth year permits many blunders and omissions, especially in methods work, for there the instructor takes on two groups from different years; he gives one group individual plans of work, and then he abandons it for the other, so that 'white blots' are never cleared up. And where former students have indeed been unlucky is in textbooks on special disciplines ; these have appeared only recently, and the editions have been so small that they have not yet reached the regional libraries, and consequently the latter are forced to refuse bibliographical and methods help to many of the workers in the village libraries.

7246 Starting from scratch, Doris Wood. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (6) June 1957, 419-424.

Describes the setting up of an entirely new public library service in Clermont

County, Ohio. Because the population of 62,000 is spread over 458 square miles and the largest place has only 3,500 inhabitants, a bookmobile service was planned and began operating in October 1955. Book ordering, processing and cataloguing were kept to the simplest forms. A big problem was how to serve 27 schools. The service began with two days a week, working up to 18½ days out of 20 in each month. After one year a second bookmobile was ordered for the school service and this goes out five days a week. There are 6,725 registered readers and issues amount to 113,405 in one year.

7247 The new bookmobile, Earl H. Gray. *A.L.A. Bull.*, **51** (7) July-August 1957, 515-519. Illus.

A survey of the new designs for bookmobiles, heating, power plants and equipment. (See also **New ideas in bookmobile heating and shelving**, James C. Foutts. *A. L. A. Bull.*, **51** (7) July-August 1957, 519-520).

7248 Bookmobile cost accounting : a progress report, Minnie J. Little. *A.L.A. Bull.*, **51** (5) May 1957, 341-344.

A costing sheet has been prepared and issued in order to collect data over five years on the make of vehicle, year of construction, cost and depreciation, insurance, etc., capacity (from under 1,500 up to 5,000 books), and labour costs of bookmobiles in the United States.

7249 The mechanical charger on the bookmobile. *A.L.A. Bull.*, **51** (7) July-August 1957, 520-522.

Notes on the application or adaptation of the following : Recordak (James C. Foutts) ; Remington Rand Photocharger (Dallas R. Shawkey) ; Diebold (Nancy E. Miller) ; Gaylord charging machine (A. T. Dickinson, Jr.) ; Gaylord 12-volt machine (E. Stanley Beacock).

7250 Are registration and library cards musts ? Walter H. Kaiser. *Lib. J.*, **82** (11) June 1 1957, 1393-1399.

Wayne County Library, Michigan, discontinued registration in 1950. Book losses at .072 of 1% have neither increased nor decreased. Other libraries using registration show losses of .076 and .085 of 1%. An analysis of the reasons why books were not returned showed that 90% of "losses" were not connected with registration but were due to defects of the borrowers and that the incidence of loss varies with the type of person using a library. The present charging system involves the reader in filling out a slip every time he borrows a book, which is a form of registration but which impresses the reader because of his signature given on each occasion. It is claimed that since registration was given up clerical work has been eliminated, congestion at the desks has been avoided, materials have been saved, public relations improved, and that the charging out of books is quicker. A file of defaulters is the only record maintained.

7251 Books as tools for adult education, Miriam Putnam. *Lib. J.*, **82** (11) June 1 1957, 1400-1404. Bibliog.

The librarian should stimulate the use of the library in order to help every reader make the most of his potentialities and to become more intelligent citizens. To do this a detailed study of the community should be made, carefully chosen staff must be available to carry through the programme of readers' advisory work

which should become a type of friendly advice. To be effective, readers' interests should be discovered upon enrolment and it may be useful to keep records of reading done by individuals to observe the "growth-aspect" of reading. Eventually it may be possible to learn more about the effects that reading has on a person and on society through persons. Staff must be book-wise and capable of suggesting opposite or complementary points of view expressed in other books. Other suggestions cover : reader-interest classification, booklists, displays, index of readers' interests, press publicity, hobby and other exhibits, satisfactory physical condition of older books that are still important, index to local educational opportunities, book talks and discussions.

7252 The Tell-tale card, Ruth Hyatt. *Lib. J.*, **82** (5) March 1 1957, 639-641. Facsimis.

Fitchbury, Mass., P.L. has used a punch card form of registration since 1940. The card is punched to record date of expiry, distance from the library in half-mile measurements, sex, age group, reading interests (fiction, five groups ; non-fiction, 22 groups), school grades, record of any fines outstanding (delinquency record). Record of occupations was discontinued because the analysis corresponded so closely to the percentages shown in local authority records. The cards are used for : follow-up announcements of new books sent to readers with special subject interests ; to prepare a mailing list of persons with special interests ; as a buying guide in book selection ; and for the regular weeding of expired registrations.

7253 Library family night, William R. Holman. *Lib. J.*, **82** (6) March 15 1957, 704-706. Illus.

In the U.S.A. the parents of today's family are younger and better educated than were their parents. They are eager to progress in their careers and like to share experiences together. This gives the library an opportunity to reach a new group—the family. Rosenberg Library in Galveston, Texas, has installed Family Night, or open house on one night a week to focus attention on the library's many services and especially on the world of ideas. It offers all facilities at once to the entire family : baby sitters, movies, latest recordings, exhibits and displays. The inauguration was well publicized with reports, photographs, press publicity ; local firms co-operated in their advertising, and radio and television advertised the event. Issues rose 30% on the opening night.

7254 The Rare Book department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Ellen Shaffer. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **18** (4) July 1957, 284-289. Photograph.

As the result of an important bequest by a local banker and bibliophile, the library has acquired the donor's entire library and the spacious panelled room, 62 feet in length, which housed it. The room has been re-erected on the third floor of the Central Library and now forms the Rare Book department in the charge of a special librarian. The various collections are briefly described. These include the 500 volume incunabula collection made by W. A. Copinger ; 9,000 volumes on the growth of English Common Law ; 4,000 specimens of handwriting ; 2,800 cuneiform tablets, wheels, clay nails and cylinders from 2400 B.C. The latter may be borrowed by anyone who can return them with a translation. Other collections are the 800 early American children's books (1682-1836) ; 150 horn books ; 575 editions of Horace ; Pennsylvania German printing ; Americana ; Oliver Goldsmith ; Charles Dickens ; and numerous

manuscripts. The department is used by scholars and novices ; displayed to visiting parties of the general public or to groups from local societies ; used by the local library school ; and for talks to high school and university students. Exhibits are on continuous display.

7255 Memorial books program at the Cairo Public Library, Mrs. Evelyn Snyder. *Illinois Libs.*, **39** (5) May 1957, 139-140. Photo.

Cairo citizens have long followed the custom of giving books to the library in memory of departed friends. Through the years, sums of money to purchase memorial books have been made available. Gifts were always acknowledged in the local newspaper, and since about 1940 members of the public have liked the idea and have joined in the programme. During 1956, 304 memorial books were added including *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* and *The Interpreter's Bible*. When someone wishes to present a memorial book, the librarian prefers to choose the actual book herself, to avoid duplication, but asks the donor for suggestions and an upper price limit. The librarian tries to select a book that is appropriate and of lasting value. The family of the deceased and the donor are given the first opportunity of reading the book.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

7256 The library in the private school, G. Cowdery. *Aust. Lib. J.*, **5**(2) April 1956, 67-69.

In planning the library, the assistance and co-operation of the School Library Service, the Library Board, the architect and the librarian are essential. An initial grant of at least £1,000 is necessary. Selection is best left to the librarian, although the Trustees have the right to set up a library committee. It is wise to accede to the demands of the teaching staff and the children's interests. Since the librarian is on his own, he requires the voluntary assistance of pupils. At Sydney over 40 boys are organised into sections and work by rosters. The boys carry out the charging and discharging and assist with cataloguing and stocktaking. DC is used because the school library should be the children's introduction to all other libraries. There are no library periods as such, but some instruction is given as opportunity offers. Expenditure is about £600 a year, but an annual grant of £1,000 is desirable to cover not only new books but also subscriptions, stationery and repairs.

7257 Le "bibliocar" scolaire de Tours. [The school bookmobile at Tours]. R. Fillet. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, **2** (3) March 1957, 180-191. Photographs.

A central loan service using a van and boxes of books had been in operation since 1950 but was inadequate for the number of children. An accessions programme was drawn up and 8,000 junior books bought between 1954-56. A large coach was converted into a bookmobile—details of the modification are given—and the new service began in 1956. 7,000 children are served, visiting the library in class units. Their reading tastes and the issue methods are described. The bookmobile comes round once in three weeks and each class has 15 minutes in which to choose books.

7258 The library in the secondary modern school, J. K. Penstone. *Sch. Lib.*, 8 (5) July, 1957, 326-329.

As headmistress of a secondary modern school in Britain the author finds that in a school of 700 girls, the library could be described as 'the heart of the school'. The following use has been made of library periods : (i) English mistress takes classes to library to prepare talks on individual subjects ; (ii) Science mistress gives form work on individual topics ; (iii) Scripture lessons are taken in the library ; (iv) Fourth year girls make individual local studies ; (v) Art mistress takes forms to library for lessons ; (vi) Research is carried out in library on subjects such as history and music ; (vii) Clubs meet in library ; (viii) Lowest fourth-year prepare their own books, e.g. Christmas book ; (ix) Library competitions.

7259 The library : essential service unit or luxury, Rachael W. De Angelo. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (4) May 1957, 29-33.

The school library must have a dynamic programme. This depends on adequate facilities, personnel, budget and administrative and faculty support. The resources and services of school library are essential as it can make the following contributions ; (i) provides quantity, quality and variety of books and other material for all levels of the curriculum ; (ii) performs teaching functions directly and indirectly ; (iii) provides general reading programme ; (iv) is influential as a socializing agency. Growth of school libraries during the last ten years has trebled. Author lists twelve specific procedures to follow to secure school library service of 'dynamic' quality.

7260 The school with library branches for every grade. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June 1957, 20-22. Plan. Photos.

Each of the four grades of the Bishop DuBourg High School, St. Louis, is autonomous and is housed in separate wings each with its own branch library. The books are supplied, by means of a floor-levelling book truck, from the central library housed on the third floor.

7261 Library program at Bell Elementary School, Chicago, Illinois, Gertrude D. Zochert. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (4) May 1957, 11-14.

Two aspects of this school library are stressed : (i) to bring good books to all children ; (ii) to make reading a pleasurable experience. The school has 668 pupils: 122 deaf ; 18 hard of hearing ; 44 blind ; 33 partial sight ; remainder normal. Library collection consists of 4,000 books plus audio-visual materials. 98 kindergarten are not programmed for the library. 25 to 50 books are sent to all primary rooms and pupils visit the library once weekly. The programme is planned to meet needs of handicapped children.

7262 Guidance in the secondary school library, Nell Kerr. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (5) May 1957, 142-145.

The library must both meet general curricular reading needs, and offer literature for enjoyment. Up-to-date material in the fields of social science should also be provided, and the library room should be physically attractive. Vocational guidance is very important, and with the great increase in job classifications and opportunities, the librarian should try to assist the young people with a good guidance programme. Much individual counselling is necessary to understand each student's personality and to be familiar with each one's handicaps, capa-

bilities, interests and hopes. Useful items in this section of the library include career stories and biographies, both fact and fiction, university and college calendars, scholarship requirements, etc.

7263 Morality and the selection of books for the high school library, Eugene M. Rooney. *Catholic Lib. World*, 28 (8) May 1957, 394-400. References.

Catholic high school librarians should not become infected by the mass hysteria against any form of censorship, but should follow moral principles in selecting books for their libraries. Youth should be protected from all that would tend to corrupt morals and the religion, and should at the same time be provided with good literature. There is a close relationship between reading and moral conduct. In 1954 Richard J. Hurley published a list of books which he found unsuitable for Catholic high school libraries. There have been disagreements over some of the titles in this list, but, if the principle of developing the conscience through the imitation of Christ be applied, the problem of whether to include or exclude a particular book will disappear and the many good books will fill the gaps left by those which could be considered in any way unsuitable.

7264 Libraries for physically handicapped children, Mildred P. Frary. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (4) May 1957, 5.

This article suggests (i) that the content of the book stock should be similar to stock in a library for normal children but should include (a) many small lightweight books; (b) few stories about handicapped children; (c) biographies. (ii) Numerous books should be left open at an attractive page. (iii) A special section for children in wheel chairs may be necessary. (iv) Card catalogue should follow normal practice.

7265 Library program at the Spalding High School, Chicago, Illinois, Geraldine Talbot. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (4) May 1957, 8-9.

This school educates orthopaedically-handicapped high school students of Chicago. The school library is furnished in accordance with their needs: round tables; wide aisles; special seating. The curriculum is the same as normal high school so the library houses normal high school material. Resources include sight-saving material and Braille books. Library procedures are simplified. Books can be of therapeutic value and the library serves as a class laboratory.

7266 Library program at Casis Elementary School, Austin, Texas, Alice Brooks McGuire. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (4) May 1957, 6-7.

The writer deals with library service to handicapped pupils in her school. It varies little from usual elementary school library service. Retarded readers need simple materials. Sight-saving cases need large print. Sometimes handicapped readers may be noisier and their awkwardness may be hard on books. Deaf children need to sit well to the front for library periods. These children sometimes need more instruction than normal children. Their imaginations are not handicapped.

7267 The school library and the handicapped in Richmond, Virginia, Elementary Schools, Margaret Sue Copenhaver. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (4) May 1957, 14-16.

Handicapped children are more like than different from others, so the library

programme is similar to normal library programme with provision for special needs. Handicapped children also require more individual guidance. Special provisions are made for sight-saving classes and for homebound pupils. Story hours for mentally retarded children must be simple and deal with familiar things

7268 Service to blind children in an elementary school library, Joan D. Harris. *Sch. Libs.*, 6 (4) May 1957, 17-18.

A Braille classroom was established in Charles Gates Dawes School, Evanston, Illinois, September, 1955. During the weekly period of forty-five minutes children select books to take home and listen to a story. The Braille book collection gradually grew and teachers transcribed suitable books. Books are briefly catalogued. A list of holdings is given.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

7269 Australian social history material for children, Helen G. Palmer. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 5 (2) April 1956, 71-73.

Social history concentrates on the everyday lives of ordinary people, whereas formal history is more concerned with the recorded end-products of social forces, with public acts of public figures. The study of social history can enliven formal history and bring about a closer contact with the human motives for social behaviour and action. In Australia the core of the educational problem is accessibility. History writing is in a youthful stage and exploration of primary sources is only beginning; more serious is the inevitability with which work more than a few seasons old goes out of print. Much of the material is of an elusive nature, much information is never recorded at all. The sources are of three main kinds: contemporary material, secondary works, historical fiction. Some of the most interesting material on different periods of Australian history is mentioned. Not all of it is readily available. To improve matters teachers can encourage the study of the individual locality and adults can encourage the production of secondary work.

7270 Children's libraries in Toronto, Canada, Joyce Boniwell. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 5 (2) April 1956, 50-54. Bibliog.

The service is administered by the Boys and Girls Division centred at Boys and Girls House. It is planned on the principle that no child shall have to travel more than half a mile to a public library. In addition to the Children's rooms in the branch libraries, there are small libraries housed in the schools, stocked and staffed by the Boys and Girls Division. The Children's rooms are equipped with strong rooms, display racks, poster boards, and sometimes also a stage and puppet theatre. A service in the children's hospitals is also maintained. Boys and girls of high school age borrow from the Young People's sections, special collections housed in and administered as adjuncts to the adult circulating libraries. All librarians working with children are directly responsible to the Head of the Boys and Girls Division. Staff meetings are held regularly during which books are reviewed or special talks given. The stock is highly selective, every new book being actually read before purchase.

7271 Encyclopedias and new reference books in a library for young people, Florence Murray. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, **41** (2) May 1957, 124-126.

Some adult and juvenile encyclopedias and reference books are summarized, including the forthcoming *Encyclopedia Canadiana*.

7272 You're next, Grace B. Spear. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **31** (8) April 1957, 622-623. Illus.

The Boys' and Girls' Room at the Carondelet, St. Louis, Missouri, Public Library, featured a hobby exhibit asking, "What's yours?" Each child, with a hobby to display, took turns in arranging a display, a card was added indicating the owner and the case was locked. There were budding mineralogists, philatelists, numismatists, and connoisseurs of everything from shells and dolls to matchbook covers and flip cards. The value of the experiment lay not in the items displayed but in the rivalry and interest inculcated in the children in their eagerness to hear "You're next".

7273 The Rochelle Bookworms, Mrs. Vivian H. Howard. *Illinois Libs.*, **39** (4) April 1957, 127-128. Photo.

The Bookworm Reading Club was formed to encourage children to read during the summer months. All children who read four or more books receive some sort of certificate. Incentive programmes are also held, when talks or story hours are given and games are occasionally played. Sometimes the children entertain with a puppet show or a short play. Once a year the children bring their pets or hobbies and talk about them; this gives the staff a chance to talk about books on these subjects.

7274 A cruise into space, Tessie Yopp. *Illinois Libs.*, **39** (5) May 1957, 148-149. Illus.

A novel idea for summer reading in a Children's Library is based on interplanetary travel. Children register for a nine-week Sky-book Cruise starting from the library. During the cruise each child is expected to read and report on one book each week. When the children read 3 books they become orbiteers and their space-ship lands on Mars. 6 books make them astrogators and carries them to Venus. Reading 9 books, they land on Jupiter and are entitled to the title star pilot. At the end of 9 weeks, every passenger on the skyliner is given a passport, which lists the names of the books read and the passenger's status: orbiteer, astrogator or star pilot.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

7275 It's up to you: a new opportunity for citizen support, Arthur H. Parsons, Jr. *Illinois Libs.*, **39** (3) March 1957, 69-70.

A major project of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States: "Operation Library" has just been inaugurated, whereby "Jaycees" are encouraged to lend their time and efforts wherever these may help to strengthen library programmes in their communities. Methods of assistance will vary from e.g. increasing the library levy, or developing a public relations programme to "sell" the library, to spearheading a campaign for an adequate building or branches. Everywhere, the programme should contain a strong activity to

interest young people in librarianship as a career. It is also hoped that competent discussion leaders for adult educational programmes, and story tellers, may emerge from among the "Jaycee" members.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

7276 "Down under" university builds library, Harold Holdsworth and Axel Lodewycks. *Lib. J.*, 82 (7) April 1 1957, 965-968. Plans.

The new library for the University of Melbourne, Australia, is T-shaped, has a basement and five floors to accommodate 1,000 readers and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. volumes. There will be a library staff of 45-50 persons. On modules of 23 feet, the plan aims to provide as much open space as possible; large areas will be divided up by screens, informal seating and displays. There will be a bindery, hand-printing press, room for microfilm, etc. and reading machines, a separate reading room for the academic staff, exhibition gallery, and display cases near the entrance.

7277 Københavns nye hovedbibliotek : Biblioteksgården på Kul-torvet. [New Central Library for the Copenhagen Municipal Library]. E. Ebstrup. *Bogens Verden*, 39 (5) September 1957, 269-277. Illus., plans.

The new library, situated in rented premises called Biblioteksgaarden owned by the Knud Højgaard Trust, was opened in June 1957. Total floor space is 5,419 sq. metres. The library is planned in subject departments in a number of rooms, each containing reference books, periodicals, and books for home reading, and a classified catalogue. The issue of books is centralised in the vestibule with a separate section for the registration of readers. The main reading room seats 41 and has 3,000 reference books and 200 periodicals. A conversation room has comfortable sofas and easy chairs for 20 people. The largest room on the ground floor houses two subject departments and contains the main catalogue to the whole library. A gallery around it houses Danish fiction and a section for young people. There is also a newspaper room with 90 newspapers and a microfilm reader. By a separate entrance children climb to the first floor for a lending library, reading room and a room for very young children. Among the administrative rooms are departments dealing with libraries for hospitals and the armed forces, a bindery, printing press and staff canteen. There are 170,000 volumes in the stacks and 65,000 on the open shelves.

7278 Birkerød Kommunebibliotek i nye lokaler. [The new premises of Birkerød Public Library]. *Bogens Verden*, 39 (4) July 1957, 219-224. Plan. Photos.

As the public library in Birkerød, a suburb on the outskirts of Copenhagen, could not be granted its own building, it has rented two floors (500 square metres) in a new business house in the centre of the town. To overcome the rigidity of the premises not designed for library use and to give the impression that the two-storey library consists of not more than one room the main staircase has only been taken to the first floor where the adult department is placed. The access to the children's library is by an open staircase beside the counter which is common for the two departments and is placed just inside the entrance. The colour-scheme, the shelving (the Danish Reska type), the furniture and other fittings are all very tasteful and no public institution atmosphere is found. The style is characteristic of the new Scandinavian library architecture.

7279 Library furniture for an intermediate school : a brief survey justifying the choice made in one particular school, M. J. Edmunds. *N.Z. Libs.*, 20 (1) January-February 1957, 10-12.

In the library of the new Heaton Normal Intermediate School there are large plate glass windows running the entire length of the 50-foot room, and there is a glass partition between the work-room and the library which facilitates supervision. To seat approximately 40 children, there are three 10-foot tables 3 feet wide and 30 inches high, with gently sloping sides. A very useful piece of furniture is a tracing table 4 feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a 2-foot square inset of illuminated frosted glass. Other furnishings include a mobile trolley, a newspaper and magazine table, a reference table, and a magazine rack. Criteria for choosing the furniture include facility and comfort, appearance and atmosphere, with the trend away from must and dust towards light, polish and colour.

7280 Bibliotekstjänsts nya byggnad. [The new building of the Bibliotekstjänst, Inc.]. Gösta Östling. *Biblioteksbladet*, 42 (6) 1957, 365-367. Photographs.

In May, 1957, the Bibliotekstjänst moved into their new building at Lund. It is a 26 metres (85 ft.) long two-storied red brick building, which cost 625,000 Sw. cr. (£45,000). The lower storey contains shipping room, storage, printing facilities, staff room, telephone exchange, and janitor's living quarters. The upper storey holds exhibit room, reference library, and offices. The Bibliotekstjänst make and distribute printed catalogue cards, periodicals indices, book lists, pamphlets, posters. They distribute bindings and library furnishings manufactured elsewhere.

7281 The Air University Library building, Jerrold Orne. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (4) July 1957, 275-280. Photograph.

A military university is unique and the planning of its library was a challenge. Provision was needed for a basic collection for future leaders of the Air Force partly similar to a good college or university library supported by many military science materials. The 2,000 students are older and more mature than college graduates and yet the courses last for only ten months. There were problems imposed by government restrictions on the type of building, the cost and the floor area. The completed building is described in detail. The general reading room is open, homely and inviting with the provision of a variety of seating. The book collection in it is constantly examined and weeded of older and less useful books. Material of any kind can be copied, enlarged, reduced or converted into whatever other form will be most useful. There are $\frac{1}{4}$ m. maps, 2,000 films, and 2,000 periodicals are taken. The classified (secret) government documents number 600,000 and increase by 1,500 a week. These are continuously being transferred to microfilm and the originals destroyed. In the documents reading room no materials are in sight, but there are tables, chairs, and carrels each equipped with a microfilm reader, and many other reading machines.

7282 Library over an expressway, Magnus K. Kristofferson. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June 1957, 14-19. Plans. Photos.

In erecting Hartford Public Library, Connecticut, which was given two lots on either side of an expressway, it was necessary to use Vierendeel girders,

104 feet long, to support the part of the building which spans the roadway. An unusual feature is the "basement" stack area which hangs over the roadway, the steel shelving being located between the girders of the structure. The art and audio-visual department on the second floor has four sound-proof listening booths and a listening table with eight earphones. There is a drive-in window for the convenience of borrowers who may return to pick up books. The receiving desk on the first floor is next to the browsing room where smoking is permitted. Also on this floor there is an auditorium seating more than 200 people, a smaller seminar which holds about 70 and rooms for 20 or less for discussion groups. Steel shelving in the basement includes a dozen study carrels. The children's department has a Story Hour Room to accommodate about 50 children where glass book cases contain foreign picture books. Two sub-basements contain all washing, heating and ventilating fans and ducts. The regular basement area contains a fully-equipped photo-lab, space for binders and extension service. Public service areas are on first and second floors. General Reading Room, Reference Department and Business, Science and Technology are on ground level. The five stories are topped by a penthouse for the staff with kitchen, infirmary, lounge, dining area, locker rooms and washrooms. The library, opened January 1957, has a capacity for 450,000 volumes and occupies 96,452 sq. ft. Cost per cu. ft. \$1.85; per sq. ft. \$21.93.

7283 Branches in schools, Richard B. Sealock. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June 1957, 8-10. Photos.

The Kansas City Public Libraries have developed a branch programme combining facilities for both high school students and the general public. Large, well-staffed libraries are located in high school buildings with separate entrances for any child or adult having a public library card. There are nine such branches including one in a junior high school and five others, two of which are in elementary schools. The latest, the Van Horn High School, was opened in September 1955. The advantages are a more extensive library programme for students and faculty in books, staff and scheduled hours; it encourages the students to continue using the library after graduation and it means a considerable saving in building maintenance. A separate entrance for the library on a street at right angles to that on which the school faces, eliminates possible traffic on school corridors and allows access during school vacation. The Library contains a large main reading room, a browsing area, a children's room and staff area. A conference room and small auditorium which has audio-visual apparatus can, when not required for school functions, be used for an adult or children's programme. The disadvantages are the location of the library as part of the school building which restricts access of natural light, the limited space makes it impossible to provide separate well-defined areas for adults and for serious students and the capacity for children's books is at a minimum.

7284 Library super-service for suburbia, Shirley Brother. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June 1957, 23-25. Plan. Photos.

The Johnson County Library, Merriam, Kansas, serves an area of 485 square miles. The main library building on the main highway to Kansas City is of brick and concrete block construction with a 50 square feet window at the front. Parking space is provided and a book drop is available for late-comers. The charging desk within the entrance provides oversight of the children's room, teen-age and adult sections. The staff of 29 includes 8 high school students. A bookmobile serves the remote areas.

7285 Custom built for needs, William L. Hutchinson. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June 1957, 4-6. Photos.

The Myers Library of Ottawa University, Kansas, cost approximately \$265,000.00 and is so planned that it can be operated by one professional librarian. The circulation hall with card catalogue and charging desk is the centre of the library and all the important rooms open off this area: the general reading room is separated from it by a glass partition. The Reference Reading Room which houses the reference collection, a large "double-decker" periodical index, the pamphlet file and vocations file, has easy access to the charging desk and librarian's office. The browsing room, holding steel shelving for current periodicals, has a wood burning fire at present equipped with a gas log. The work room, cataloguer's office and receiving area also open from the Circulation Hall, while access to two levels of stacks can be gained from both workroom and hall. Each stack of steel shelving has 15 steel carrels for private study. A third level of stacks in the partial basement houses all the back numbers of periodicals and all three stack levels, with a storage capacity for 80,000 volumes, are connected by a lift.

7286 A "living room" for readers, Grace E. Muller. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June 1957, 26-27. Photos.

The Lucy Wortham James Memorial Library in St. James (pop. 2,000), Missouri, is of Georgian design, constructed of brick with stone trim. The interior with its panelled walls, soft green silk damask draperies and nap rugs of dusky rose, combined with an open fire and lounging chairs has the air of a living room in a private house. The charging desk and stack area, with stock of 12,520 volumes, are in a separate section to preserve the homely atmosphere. Each morning a grade from the elementary school accompanied by a teacher visits the library to select books and every fortnight educational films are shown to large groups. The use of the library is not limited to St. James, service extends over the whole area of 720 sq. miles and teachers from neighbouring towns and villages drive many miles to pick up books for school children.

7287 Library for "better living", William A. Wilkinson. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June 1957, 7. Illus.

The Organic Division Research Library of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, is planned to make all the literature pertinent to its operation readily available. It has a staff of eight: four with the library proper, three in the technical information group and a librarian. The stock of 8,000 volumes includes bound journals and about 400 periodicals which include chemical abstracts, major bibliographic journals, publications of the American Chemical Society and journals published in many countries. The service desk is in front of the entrance and on the left are shelves for current journals, while behind the desk are the stacks, study carrels and a "Beilstein" table. The tables and indexes are located near the reference and abstract sections. The patents section, to the right of the entrance, houses more than 60,000 U.S. patents filed by class number and indexed by inventor, assignee and number. Current issues of magazines are displayed on slanting shelves which can be moved to a horizontal position revealing the back numbers of the relevant periodical. It is part of the duty of the staff to read magazines, journals and books as they become available and to route them automatically to the persons most likely to be interested in their contents.

7288 Well-planned medical library, William K. Beatty. *Pioneer*, 20 (2) May-June, 1957, 11-13. Photos.

The Library of the New Medical Center at the University of Missouri opens off a corridor linking the Medical Sciences Building and the Teaching Hospital. The entrance opens into the reading room and is adjacent to the catalogue and shelf list which are recessed into the wall; convenient to this there is a linoleum-covered table for writing call slips which are in fitted pigeon holes. The Reading Room, with accommodation for 58 people, has tables varying in size with capacity for six, four, or individual, partially rimmed, study tables. The index table, with centre divider, provides space for volumes of the *Current List of Medical Literature*, the last 15 years of the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* and the *Hospital Index Medicus*. The cork tile floor and the acoustical tile ceiling minimise noise, while venetian blinds fitted to the large windows control light. This central section also contains standard reference tools and recent volumes of the three major abstracting journals. The current periodicals area has combination sloping and flat shelving, waist high shelves under the windows, and two peninsulas of shelving which break the area into reading sections where lounge chairs and sofas provide seating for 20 readers. Seven sound-proofed study rooms are available: five equipped with blackboard for discussion groups and two with typewriters. The book truck elevator serves the three floors of the library and has its main floor opening in the Medical Library which is fitted with a large sink and metal shelving. The two stack levels have sixteen metal carrels each and adjustable shelving for 100,000 volumes.

7289 Shelving books by size, Rutherford D. Rogers. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 51 (6) June 1957, 435-437. Illus.

Shelving by size for the closed bookstack is now practised at John Crerar Library, Midwest Inter-Library Center, New England Deposit Library, and New York Public Library. At N.Y.P.L. since 1956 eight sizes are used and a system of exact identification from the fixed location provides symbols for up to 70m. volumes. A gain of 35% in space is obtained, books are more quickly found, and the method avoids the periodic moving of sections of books to insert others. There is also less damage to books and less mis-shelving. At MILC, six sizes are used for 103,500 volumes and the capacity has been doubled.

7290 An evaluation of microfilm as a method of book storage, Alan B. Pritsker and J. William Sadler. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (4) July 1957, 290-296. Tables.

This study compared the cost of microfilm storage with the cost of storing the same collection of static, or research, books. The unit of measurement for the library of the Columbia University School of Engineering was found to be 4,600 pages per linear foot of books. The microfilm costs included the costs of conversion and of storage equipment and space. Five different types of camera and four types of conventional shelving were costed. Tables and a graph show that microfilm storage is feasible for a large collection only if a high reduction ratio is acceptable with little or no inspection of the finished product, an image less perfect than could be obtained by using a 35mm. planetary camera, and the destruction of the text. If a positive copy of the film is required, the cost of microfilm storage is prohibitive.

7291 Under-floor heating, A. Longworth. *N.W. News.*, (47) September 1957, 7.

Salford's new Hope Branch has been designed around a new system of heating — under floor heating by electric coils. The floor of the building is heated overnight to a temperature of approximately 72 degrees, the current is switched off automatically at about 7 a.m., and the heat accumulated in the concrete rises steadily through the building during the day. If necessary the current can be switched on for an additional period during the day. Electricity is thus consumed at off-peak periods at about half the cost of day-time consumption, and at a total cost less than the cost of coke plus the wages of a stoker. Other advantages include simple maintenance, no necessity for a large boiler-room, and the complete freedom of planning the building without interference from heating fixtures.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, serials

7292 Co-operative provision of books, periodicals and related material in libraries. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (7) July 1957, 235-237.

The Final Report of the Sub-Committee on Co-operative Provision of Books, Periodicals and Related Material in Libraries, and Statement of Policy. Part I covers the terms of reference and the work of the Committee, 1948-1956 ; part II is a statement of policy, including in its scope the functions of the National Central Library and the National Science Lending Library.

7293 Kirja joukkotuotteena. [Book as a mass product]. K. H. Bolay. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (10) December 1956, 242-244.

After the war, the problem of paperbound books has developed in libraries abroad. In Germany, Great Britain, and in the United States paperbound books are used in libraries, but they are catalogued and classified only in case the same book is not available in conventional form. In the United States, the lending of paperbound books is arranged without any control, but for the statistics the author suggests the shelf list card to be used in lending. Because of their cheap price paperbound books should be bought in the libraries, but a warning is given concerning the condensed books that increase mental illiteracy. In Germany, the sale of non-fiction paperbound books is greater than that of fiction and this should be kept in mind when the publishers begin to produce paperbound books in the Finnish language.

7294 Learning about Canada through government publications, Marion Cameron. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, 41 (2) May 1957, 103-105. Bibliog.

Notes on Canadian government publications suitable for use with new immigrants to Canada.

7295 Gramophone records, art prints and films, Bryan Hood. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (4) April 1957, 132-135.

An outline of the policy and practice adopted by the City of Cape Town Libraries for its first record collection in a branch library. The circulation of

records began in July 1956. In February 1957 there were 652 registered borrowers with 564 records on issue. The monthly issue was 2,700. There were 2,029 titles in the collection; 95% were long playing. Each borrower makes a deposit of 10/- per record or set, but loan is free. Two records (or a set) may be borrowed at one time and on "book" tickets. Loan is for seven days. Proof is required of needle change within the last three months and a local gramophone company examines free of charge and issues certificates. The records have plastic covers and over them specially reinforced outer sleeves. Shelving is by maker's name and number. Sheet music and a listening room are nearby. Catalogue cards, also with plastic protectors, indicate if a recording is available. Each record is examined on return through a powerful magnifying glass and any damage plotted on a cardboard disc slipped over the centre of the record. Although time-consuming this practice has a valuable psychological effect. About 400 prints in adjustable frames are available for loan for 6 or 12 weeks as "extras". A card with each print gives biographical and critical notes, mentions other prints by the same artist and refers to books about the artist. A few films and film-strips are also stocked but many more are obtained from the Film Services Library of the Department of Education. Main use so far has been in connection with story hours given during school holidays.

7296 Use of newspapers in historical research, Mason Wade. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, 13 (6) June 1957, 277-279. Illus.

Development in this field has been rapid. Formerly it was necessary to work through original files in the library concerned which was often dirty and difficult, with wear and tear on the original copies. Later it was possible to use microfilm at home. This was easier, cleaner and considerably cheaper. In 1940 newspaper files in Canada were scattered and incomplete resulting in serious expense in travelling costs. Work had to be repeated. In some cases fugitive material had to be located and sometimes purchased. Extensive extracts and digests were available but had to be used with caution, bearing in mind the author's purpose and bias. In Canada the two nationalities (English and French) could be misrepresented very easily under such a system. Fieldwork has still to be done to survey original scenes and places, but it is now possible to do much of the preparatory work at home.

7297 Specialized libraries and the general historian, Arthur Bestor. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 45 (2) April 1957, 123-138.

This paper was presented by the Professor of History at Illinois to the Symposium on Acquisitions Policy of the National Medical Library. Professor Bestor offers practical suggestions on how to deal with the collection of ephemera, and the classification of old books, — with a view to serving the needs of future generations. The historian's approach to his source material is by groups rather than by individual items, — "not by consulting a subject entry . . . but by mapping out the whole terrain of possible sources . . . [He] is frequently looking for precisely the things that an indexer (if he worked on the materials at all) would not have been alerted to record." Hence archival treatment is better suited to the collection of ephemera, and the writer suggests collecting them year by year in boxes under the broad subdivisions of the library's classification; at the end of a year the items in each subject would be sorted into, say, personal authors, institutions, anonyma, and any desired special categories. A descriptive standard form is then completed, and the whole collection microfilmed,

the form appearing first; after this the originals are destroyed and the forms preserved as a bibliographical record. Modern schemes of classification date from the last quarter of the last century and the revolution in research scholarship. To emphasise the fundamental change in outlook, "Early works" were generally marked off in a separate category. This implies a gradual reclassification of a whole collection as time renders once-modern books obsolete. To overcome this difficulty Professor Bestor suggests that the date of all books be included in their call number, to allow of their re-arrangement in chronological order under their class-marks when they become outdated. In this way, reclassification can be avoided, and many advantages will be gained by those responsible for filling gaps in the collection.

7298 Topographic maps : file 'em and find 'em ! Robert C. Ragsdale. *Calif. Lib.*, 18 (3) July 1957, 163-165, 200-201. Diags.

Describes a decimal filing system for topographic quadrangle maps of the U.S. Geological Survey, which is based on the successive quartering of large-area maps.

7299 How to handle gift books and magazines, Benjamin B. Richards. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (5) May 1957, 137-139.

The solicitation and receipt of gifts are important activities in many libraries. The policy of the library will prevent the acceptance of gifts which bear little or no relation to the purposes of the library. Likely sources for acquiring gifts include contributions from local homes or organizations, private collectors, philanthropists and foundations, duplicates from other libraries and sample copies from authors and publishers. Points to bear in mind when accepting gifts include : (i) the nature of the gift collection, (ii) the restrictions placed upon the gift and its handling, (iii) the effects of the gift upon the technical services of the library, (iv) the restrictions placed upon the gift in regard to physical accommodations, (v) the limitations which may be placed upon the use of the material, and (vi) maintenance cost.

7300 Spoken poetry on records and tapes ; an index of currently available recordings, Henry C. Hastings. *ACRL Monographs*, (18) 1957, 55p.

The index, arranged alphabetically by author, is followed by a list of anthologies, a list by abbreviated title of record and tape manufacturers, with addresses, a list of publications currently listing records and tapes of poetry, and giving critical evaluations, and finally a list of some dealers in this field.

7301 A report on scientific serials, *Bookmark*, 9 (4) June 1957, 102-106.

(This is a synopsis of *Scientific Serials* by Charles Harvey Brown (Chicago, Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1956) to which is appended a report by the library staff on the University of Idaho's scientific serial holdings.) The increasing number of scientific serials raises acute problems of cost and storage. Because of change of stress within the subject field or within the faculty of a given institution much material becomes useless. Transferring little-used serials to other libraries and storage centres poses special problems. Co-operation among libraries is becoming increasingly essential in keeping institutions abreast of scientific literature. Lists show the most cited serials in the possession of the University of Idaho Library.

7302 Multiple order form slips, Sidney E. Matthews. *Lib. J.*, **82** (5) March 1 1957, 635-638. Facsimis, references.

The procedures for acquiring library materials should be examined from time to time and tested for efficiency. The design and use of order forms can be improved and will help speed in typing, filing, distribution and receipt. Such improvements may be of service in more than the Acquisitions Department. Details are given of procedures at the Ohio State University Libraries. A basic order card is used for all purchases, gifts and exchanges, and carries a record of every step from original request to final payment. It becomes a permanent record in the Acquisitions Department. From it details are transferred to the multiple order form and the seven copy slips are used for (i) temporary catalogue slip, (ii) official order, (iii) duplicate sent to vendor and returned with the book, or used by the vendor for a report, (iv) notification to the requester, (v) order for LC cards, (vi) LC order control slip used when LC cards arrive to indicate which cataloguer has the book, (vii) fund slip, used also for record of expenditure.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

7303 A historical approach to corporate entries, Eva Verona. *Libri*, **7** (1) 1956, 1-40. References.

Examines 23 catalogues and bibliographies from 1605-1830 to study the treatment of corporate entries, followed by other examples appearing in the 19th century after the publication of Panizzi's code of rules (1841) for the British Museum Library. Numerous examples are given and the study is intended to serve as a basis for further research.

7304 Co-operative cataloging in Brazil, Maria Jose Theresa de Amorim. *Library resources*, **1** (1) Winter 1957, 35-39.

Account of a Brazilian library cataloguing exchange service—Servico de Inter-cambio de Catalogacao (S.I.C.)—started in 1942 by the Library of the Administrative Department of Public Service. In 1942 there were no cataloguing codes or classification schedules in Portuguese. The Vatican Code rules were translated and classification is by D.C. 120 libraries now co-operate by sending copy to SIC, who revise the cataloguing for uniformity and now sell printed cards to the participating libraries and any others at a minimum cost of 80 centavos per set. A system of priority is used for printing, cards for current national bibliography having first preference. No cards are printed for maps, music, filmstrips, motion pictures or children's books. SIC cards are similar to L.C. printed cards, except that they are printed in Portuguese.

7305 Some principles of a systematically arranged subject catalogue with an index, Jean Anker. *Libri*, **7** (1) 1956, 55-70. Diagrams.

A description and discussion of the problems met with in the preparation of a classified catalogue covering a limited period, and equipped with an elaborate index, at the Scientific and Medical Department of the University Library of Copenhagen. Diagrams of a cylinder divided horizontally, vertically and radially illustrate the subdivisions of knowledge.

7306 The use of B.N.B. in dictionary cataloguing, E. J. Coates. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (6) June 1957, 197-202.

The *British national bibliography* later hopes to publish a classified *Key to subject headings*. Notes are provided on the general principles to be followed in the *Key*, so as to help dictionary cataloguers to avail themselves meantime of the subject data provided in the *B.N.B.* Numerous examples of subject headings, references, and the sequence of sub-headings are given.

7307 B.N.B. cards at Willesden, S. F. Harper. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (8) August 1957, 269-271.

Willesden Public Libraries geared their cataloguing operations to the *B.N.B.* card catalogue service when the latter was introduced in January, 1956. Certain disadvantages were anticipated but it has been possible to nullify these. The cost of cards in a full year would amount to about £300, resulting in a very substantial saving in staff time.

7308 Comment nous utilisons l'électro-mécanographie. [How we are using electric-mechanical methods]. Yves Lecompte. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 18-24.

The record library of Radio Morocco has acquired various mechanical aids, which enable users to approach the catalogue from the angle of composer, type of composition, executant, title and date. There are four stages in the making of the catalogues: (i) the making of the original card, containing all the necessary information translated into a code; (ii) the reproduction on a punched card of the information on the original card; (iii) the sorting of punched cards by a machine at the rate of 650 cards a minute; (iv) the printing of catalogues, at the rate of 1,000 words a minute. Users find little difficulty in accustoming themselves to the new system, and the librarian has more time for other work.

7309 New Zealand paintings, Una Platts. *N.Z. Libs.*, **20** (3) May 1957, 69-75.

The author is engaged on the project of cataloguing early New Zealand paintings which are held in private houses in Auckland. Catalogue entries include details of: (i) title: as supplied by the artist if known, otherwise one used by the owners; (ii) medium: to include the material as well as the medium; (iii) size: in inches and centimetres, height before width; (iv) signature and date: if either is visible this is recorded, together with the position of each on the painting; (v) inscription: any inscription on the face or on the back is noted; (vi) provenance: present owners with address; past owners if known; (vii) description: any identifying features, together with a brief description of the foreground, mid-distance, background, etc., are given for future identification; (viii) history: any information about exhibitions, circumstances of painting, locality and date are included under this heading.

7310 Branch library cataloging in public libraries of the Southeast, Clyde Pettus. *Southeastern Librarian*, **7** (2) Summer 1957, 41-49.

The Committee on Cataloging and Classification undertook an investigation on this subject to help libraries considering branches and to improve current practice. "Branch Library" was limited to those having separate quarters and a permanent basic book collection. Questionnaires were sent to 64 libraries; 52

replied. These served 21 municipal areas and 31 county areas. In the municipal group catalogues were generally found. Two-thirds had separate children's catalogues. Centralised purchasing, cataloguing and processing were usual. Centralised purchasing was easy because branches duplicated books in the central library. Complete sets of cards were supplied ready for filing. 80% of the libraries provided typed or printed cards. Other duplicating methods were also used. By co-ordinating times of purchasing books for each library, duplication could be made simpler. Branch catalogues were kept up to date by branch librarians in most cases. A union catalogue for the system was usual. The county areas differed because the branches had rotating collections and deposit stations outnumbered permanent collections. Most had catalogues, the remainder used shelf lists. Cards were often made centrally but many branches made local records owing to lack of staff or machines. Catalogues were not always kept up to date, thus making a complete central catalogue necessary. A Special Committee on Regional Processing has been authorised.

7311 Dividing and conquering the card catalog at Oklahoma, Mortimer Schwartz. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (2) May 1957, 129-135.

The Law Library at the University of Oklahoma has adopted a method of subject cataloguing first used at the National Library of Medicine. The catalogue is in two sequences : a sequence in which authors and titles are combined, and a subject sequence. Subject headings are typed, not directly on to the catalogue cards but on to guide cards : 535 guides have proved adequate for 2,734 titles. This has resulted in greater economy of labour, and greater convenience, in that cards can easily be moved from one subject to another. Only treatises are catalogued fully, the reader being referred to the loan desk for details of serial holdings.

7312 The divided catalog : a reappraisal, Kay Harris, ed. *Library resources*, 1 (1) Winter 1957, 21-30.

During 1955-56 the Philadelphia Regional Catalogers Group held three meetings to discuss the various aspects of the divided catalogue, and their remarks are here given in abridged form. Rudolph Hirsch surveys the history of the catalogue ; Margaret C. Brown studies the implications in the literature available on division of the catalogue. Anne S. Flannery reviews various methods of dividing the catalogue and shows how Duke University Library has done it. Brother Edmund Joseph and Gilmore Warner, from practical experience, are in favour of division, as also is Robert E. Kingery when surveying the administrative implications of division. Points that emerged from the discussions were : (i) the catalogue is no longer an obvious tool ; the arrangement which is easiest to teach may be of the most importance to cataloguers and librarians. (ii) The division of the catalogue is not a difficult procedure physically. Upkeep need not be more expensive and may even result in lowering of some costs, such as filing. (iii) Division may allow for better study of the use of the catalogue (the greatest difficulty seems to be in distinguishing between subject and title entries), for revision of catalogues, and for easier approach to the catalogue.

7313 An experiment in catalog reform, Oliver T. Field. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 17 (5) September 1956, 414-419.

The Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., was established in 1946. It had a divided catalogue : author-title and subject catalogues. Subject

headings were on guide cards and not typed on entries ; title entries and analytics for series were made. By May 1956 the library had over 245,000 books and bound periodicals and over 527,000 documents. To improve the usefulness of the catalogue certain title entries were deleted and guide cards at common first words substituted. The catalogue was divided into an author catalogue and a subject-title catalogue on the arguments that titles support subjects and not authors, and that readers think of titles as subjects. The subject guide cards, having been shown to be a nuisance and wasteful, were removed. Rubber stamps were used to add subject headings to entries for subjects with 25 or more cards ; the others were typed on. Subjects represented by over 100 entries were considered for arrangement in chronological order. The *see also* references which had been on the subject guide cards were also removed and at present the *LC List of subject headings* is substituted near the catalogue. Other plans under study include : a precataloguing section ; the treatment of retrospective material ; and the simplification of entry especially for U.S. government bodies, by more direct entry under the smallest significant component. There will also be promotion of the use of indexes, vertical files and the wastepaper basket for much ephemeral and gift material.

7314 Keeping serials cataloging costs in check, C. Sumner Spalding. *Library resources*, 1 (1) Winter 1957, 13-20.

A plea by the Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division of L.C. for a distinction in cataloguing treatment between monographs and serials with the aim of cutting serials cataloguing costs. Catalogue entries for serials need only suffice for identification and location. Bibliographical information on a serial's history can be obtained from the serials record and need not be duplicated in the catalogue. The writer advocates cataloguing and classifying a serial with the first issue. Classification of serials he finds of doubtful utility, except, perhaps, annual reports. The article concludes with a detailed consideration of the problems of changes of titles in serials. He would advocate the American "latest entry" method, but also reviews the other two possible methods, namely, the British "earliest entry" method, and the "multiple entry" method.

7315 IBM book catalog, Catherine MacQuarrie. *Lib. J.*, 82 (5) March 1 1957, 630-634. Illus.

The Los Angeles County Public Library has 114 service points but only 25 had catalogues and none had a union catalogue. Experiments were made with IBM and results showed that book catalogues for each branch could be produced more cheaply than the cost of producing additional card catalogues for another ten branches. By using IBM in the county's departments, the professional staff prepared the master entries and did the proof-reading. Entries include : class number, author (full name and all cross references), short title, edition, date, volumes, and short annotation. Other information was voted unnecessary and added entries are sparingly used. It was decided to produce six entirely separate book catalogues, i.e. three for adults : authors, titles, subjects and three for children. Some of the problems that had to be solved are described and the stages in the work from the use of the key punch, making the master stencils, to the reproduction of copies on a multilith machine, assembly and binding are outlined. The Children's Catalogue was done first and has already proved to be very useful. The Adult Catalogue is in preparation. Now each branch has a union catalogue which is kept up to date by monthly lists of acquisitions and cumulated. Stock

can be moved more easily from place to place without the need to move catalogue cards as well. Requests can be found more quickly and if not in a branch can be forwarded with full information to Central. Branch stocks are more effectively used.

7316 Library classification as a discipline, S. R. Ranganathan. *Class. Research Group Bull.*, (2) March 1957, A1-A16.

Classification has now reached the stage of advancing from purely enumerative classification to the continuous development of a universal analytico-synthetic classification. Such a scheme, permitting all facets of a subject to be shown and linked together in a set manner, would be applicable to any type of library and to any degree of classification of a given subject; there would no longer be any need to devise special schemes for particular purposes. Using the CC to illustrate the normative principles involved, the author considers an international conference very valuable for the study of developments in the idea and notational planes. In addition, much work needs to be done in studying and preparing schedules of the materials, semi-commodities, commodities, and services, and the properties of materials. The relationship between the classifier and the engineer in the use of electronic machinery for information retrieval needs to be examined. As with mathematics, so with classification there is need for interested persons to develop abstract classification.

7317 International Study conference on Classification for information retrieval, May 13th-17th, 1957. *Class. Research Group Bull.*, (3) June 1957, 1-4.

Conclusions and recommendations. (See also *Lib. Assn. Rec.* 59 (9) September 1957, 304-306).

7318 Classification Research Group: extracts from Minutes 30th to 37th meetings, June 1956 to February 1957. *Class. Research Group Bull.*, (3) June 1957, 5-18.

Contains summaries of the talks and discussions on the following: soil science; classification; common facets; use of attributes; co-ordinate terms; cross-classification; mechanisation; the Colon classification; citation order of facets; classification of occupational safety and health.

7319 Relations between subject fields: problems of constructing a general classification, B. C. Vickery. *Class. Research Group Bull.*, (2) March 1957, C1-C10.

A consideration of three problems: (i) facets common to more than one field. Multiple location is justified if either the term content of the facet or the hierarchical order within the facet varies from one context to another. (ii) Phase relations. (iii) Connection between fields and disciplines. The call number of a document could consist of two parts, one the main class, and the other, its position in the detailed classification.

7320 Classification of a subject field, J. Mills. *Class. Research Group Bull.*, (2) March 1957, B1-B22. References.

Aims to show the failure of the subject index to all library classifications,

except CC, because of ambiguity and cross-classification. This failure is avoided in CC by the chain-indexing method which makes use of a strict formula for rendering the possible characteristics of division in a subject field. The steps in the construction of a classification are : (i) decide on basic subjects and fringe subjects (which will form separate classes) ; (ii) list all the facets, not entirely in theory but related to some extent on existing literature. Discusses the views of Ranganathan, Vickery and Farradane on the number of types of facet. (iii) Find the steps in division to be set down ; (iv) decide the order of applying the characteristics to achieve the required collocation of subjects, e.g. decreasing concreteness as in CC, and also the purpose for which the classification is devised ; (v) make the schedules on the principles of decreasing extension and increasing concreteness, i.e. an order of collateral classes. Considers in detail the problems of facet analysis and the positioning of facets in the schedules. (vi) Provide a notation ; and (vii) an alphabetical subject index.

7321 Notation in classification, E. J. Coates. *Class. Research Group Bull.* (2) March 1957, D1-D19.

Demonstrates the principle of array and facet as basic to the requirements of a notation, viz. comprehensible, easy to remember, brief, simplicity of symbol, pronounceable, viable. The functions of notation are : to mechanise the placing of material into classified order ; to exhibit the order of subjects and the structure of the classification. Examines the advantages of different bases of notation according to the length of the base, and the resultant length of symbol and symbol wastage. To meet the criteria above, the author demonstrates how instead of using punctuation signs or adding further symbols at the end of existing symbols to interpolate new subjects or facets of subjects, the structure of the classification scheme may be satisfactorily shown by "reserved" digits of the notation which can be inserted anywhere as required.

7322 Classification and mechanical selection, J. Farradane. *Class. Research Group Bull.* (2) March 1957, E1-E8. References.

Compares the different approaches that have been made to mechanical selection and information retrieval. In Europe attention has been directed mainly on notation which the author views as sterile without previous formulation of accepted principles of order in knowledge. The CC is an advance because of the method of co-ordinating concepts, but the categories of substantives or facets are often ambiguous and the scheme is not as flexible as it should be. In England, the Classification Research Group agrees on the principle of using facets but requires much greater freedom in selection and the order of facets. In the USA, classification seems to have been rejected in mechanical methods, such as punched cards, for the indication of correlation until synonyms appeared and led to failure. Indicators (similar to facets) were introduced, complicated the notation, and have not solved the difficulties. Linguistic analysis, applications of symbolic logic and Boolean algebra, have also been used, but all are shown to be based on faulty reasoning. It is essential to have a logically constructed classification revealing an order of concepts before a machine can be devised to match these concepts and thus instead of revealing items in which the required information may be found, it will be possible to retrieve the actual information.

7323 Colon Classification in retrospect, S. Parthasarathy. *Ann. of Lib. Sci.*, 4 (1) March 1957, 13-18.

A review of the major contributions of the CC in forging new techniques for library classification.

7324 Depth classification, 23. Level concept and zone analysis, S. R. Ranganathan. *Ann. of Lib. Sci.*, 4 (1) March 1957, 1-7.

The qualities needed by a classificatory language are expressiveness, uniqueness and brevity. The work of the CC in achieving these is summarised. Flexibility in the use of different facets in a subject is attained by employing a specific connecting symbol for each facet. Similar flexibility in using different levels within a facet is now offered by the device of assigning them to distinctive notational zones.

7325 Depth classification, 24. Common facets and phase relations, B. C. Vickery. *Ann. of Lib. Sci.*, 4 (1) March 1957, 8-12.

With relevance to the CC, two problems are studied : what groups of terms appear as common facets in several basic classes, and what phase relations may appear between basic classes. It is suggested that phase relations are those existing between terms which belong to the same fundamental category, and various logical, temporal, spatial and spatio-temporal relations are considered. The connection between facet and phase relations is discussed.

7326 Om patentklassifikasjon. [Patents classification]. Finn Varran. *UDK Bull.*, 3 (1-2) 1957, 1-17. 15 facsim., bibliog.

Describes the systems of classification used in Norway, Denmark, Sweden (which follows the German system), England and the USA, and then outlines the principles of the International system of classification which the Council of Europe has agreed to apply as a subsidiary scheme.

7327 Besonderheiten bei der Gestaltung von Dokumentationskarten für die Bereiche der Gesellschaftswissenschaften. [Special features of social science documentation cards]. Reiner Zekalle. *Dokumentation*, 4 (2) March 1957, 37-41. Bibliog.

Since the U.D.C. is disqualified for systematic arrangement, a tentative scheme taking into account materialist philosophy has been prepared. Catalogue entries should indicate whether a review has been taken over and entries for translations must include details of the original title and the original source. Commentaries should be entered under the topic commented on and the same will hold good for discussions.

7328 A note on reclassification and recataloguing in university libraries, Mary J. Marshall. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 5 (2) April 1956, 64-65.

Concerned with principles rather than practice ; schemes and methods of cataloguing are not discussed. The fact that three university libraries in Australia are at present engaged in reclassifying and recataloguing stock is taken to indicate a widely felt need to adapt existing practice in order to cope with advances in knowledge and changes in the requirements of libraries. Since all classification schemes are built on changing foundations, none can ever be

perfect. Continual experimentation is necessary to secure even relative permanence. Each library has to choose the system which most adequately fits its present needs and foreseeable future needs. Since libraries vary in their needs a variety of classification schemes is unavoidable.

7329 Poole's Index, date and volume key, Marion V. Bell and Jean C. Bacon. *ACRL Monographs* (19) 1957. 61p.

William Frederick Poole (1821-94) was successively librarian of the Brothers in Unity Library at Yale College; the Mercantile Library, Boston; Boston Athenaeum; Cincinnati P.L.; Chicago P.L.; and the Newberry Library, Chicago. A sketch of his career illustrates the development of his *Alphabetical index to subjects, treated in the reviews and other periodicals, to which no indexes have been published* (1848) which covered 35 titles, to the co-operatively produced *Index to periodical literature, 1802-1881* (1882) covering 232 titles and the five 5-yearly supplements which appeared up to 1906. The whole series covers 479 titles including 12,000 separate volumes and has more than 590,000 references. Because of the simplified citation it is essential to be able to interpret the key number quoted into a year and a volume number. For this purpose Poole compiled a Chronological conspectus, but this *Date and volume key* places the 479 titles in one alphabetical order, including all changes of title, and greatly simplifies the process of identification. This monograph contains also an essay by John C. Hepler, *Muted voices from the past*, on the origin and importance of the 19th century periodicals, concluding with a plea for more comparative analyses of these periodicals, of the influence of magazine-writing in the lives of writers, and the "history of ideas".

7330 The MILC Chemical Abstracts Project, Ralph T. Esterquest. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (3) May 1957, 190-192.

During 1953-54 the 4,700 titles covered by *Chemical Abstracts* were analysed for holdings by member institutions of MILC. 1,583 of these were not taken by any member. The titles were brought to the notice of members and subsequently the total of unrepresented titles was reduced to 837. In July 1955 it was agreed that MILC should subscribe for these and with the aid of a grant from the National Science Foundation subscriptions began with January 1957 issues.

7331 Abbreviations, compiled by Frederick A. Buttress, with the assistance of Gordon Hughes. *Q. Bull. Int. Assn. Agric. Libns.*, 2 (3) July 1957, 128-135.

The first instalment, covering letters AAA-CFA and listing over 300 items, of a list of abbreviations likely to be met by librarians. The list is not confined to agricultural subjects.

DOCUMENTATION : General

7332 International librarianship — some problems and implications, Herbert Coblans. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 31-37. Bibliog.

The need for international standards in documentation is stressed. The history of documentation is summarised, especially F.I.D. and I.F.L.A. The great value of Unesco is pointed out, notably its International Advisory Committee on Bibliography formed in 1953. The paper discussed the development of the

American attitude to classification and the conversion of Europe to the American view of library service. The value of the work of the International Organization for Standardization is shown. The confused state of bibliography is illustrated by the unorganised state of abstracting services. An International Fair Copying Declaration is required, also improved translation services.

7333 The polyglot approach to information in international organisations, F. Donker Duyvis. *Rev. of Doc.*, **24** (3) August 1957, 105-106.

Half a century ago the use of English, French and German in scientific information was well nigh complete and although more than half of all scientific publications still appear in English the less common languages are now more commonly used in the pure and applied sciences. Considers the problems thus created and suggests that international information services could limit themselves to the use of five languages—English, French, German, Russian and Spanish—with the addition in time of one oriental language for general information use.

7334 Current documentation topics and their relevance to social science literature, Barbara Kyle. *Rev. of Doc.*, **24** (3) August 1957, 107-117.

One of two papers commissioned by Unesco to provide a basis for discussion on "new methods and techniques for the communication of knowledge". Focuses attention on current documentary problems from the point of view of those organising and using social science material. Contends that further thought and research in this field is necessary if social scientists are not to find themselves presented with solutions that may be found to be irrelevant to their difficulties and makes specific recommendations.

7335 Documentatie van wetenschappelijke literatuur. [Documentation of scientific literature]. Th. P. Loosjes. Amsterdam, N.V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgeversmij, 1957. 184 p. Tables, diags., references (and chapter summaries in English).

The term documentation in relation to librarianship is shown to have three meanings : (i) the whole of librarianship ; (ii) documentation and librarianship as separate fields ; (iii) as a part of librarianship. A survey of the development of periodicals reveals the modern tendency to use reprints of articles instead of assembly in periodicals and as cheaper reproduction methods develop, the productions, especially the technical report, of non-organised publishers will become more difficult to trace. The various methods and problems of bibliographic control are considered and special attention given to current bibliographies and abstracting services. Solutions to these problems that have appeared in professional literature include : restriction of the amount of literature ; move the maximum number of separate publications to periodicals and serials ; improvement of national bibliographies by such means as the registering of new publications at a national union catalogue. The development of documentation as a new profession, in relation to the needs of research workers is outlined and this is continued by a study of the information-gathering habits of these workers. There follows a plan for systematic literature research to cover the variety of types of literature available today. Apart from searches in catalogues and indexes, other methods of retrieval, such as classified indexes, punched cards and machines, are discussed in relation to their suitability for the amount of material involved, introduction of new material, depth of analysis, ease of use and cost. The subject

punched card system is shown to be the most appropriate for scientific research. The final chapter describes how the different stages of documentation work may be carried out in scientific libraries, with particular reference to the methods used by the author at the Centre of Agricultural Documentation, at Wageningen, Netherlands, and the importance of the diazo process for documentary reproduction.

7336 La politique de l'Agence Européenne de Productivité en matière d'Information Technique. [The policy of E.P.A. towards technical information]. Norbert F. Grell. *Rev. of Doc.*, 24 (2) May 1957, 82-87.

Describes the setting up of E.P.A. There are two excellent organisation and structure charts and a list of E.P.A. projects in management, distribution, agriculture, trade unions, human relations, technology and underdeveloped countries is given and also the work of the member countries in increasing productivity. The work of E.P.A. in technical information is mainly by study groups, missions, exchange visits and individual consultations as it has been found that these are the best methods of reaching European industry. The results of an enquiry into the use of technical information is shortly to be published. There is an international "Question and Answer Service" and an international abstracting service of technical journals which covers 1,000 journals from 13 different countries in 11 different languages. A list is given of forthcoming projects and there is a long bibliography.

7337 Probleme und Anregungen auf der 3. Konferenz der Leiter der Dokumentationsstellen. [Problems and suggestions at the 3rd conference of leaders of documentation centres]. Hans-Joachim Fritzsche, and others. *Dokumentation*, 4 (3-4) June 1957, 71-85.

Since neither the UDC nor the European patent classification are efficient when a patent examination is required, the projected harmony edition of the French, German, Austrian, Australian, American, and English classifications should help the Patent Office to arrange the patent literature of the most important countries. A harmony edition of the German patent classification and of the UDC is also in preparation. Bibliographically, a book is a unit, but for the purpose of documentation analytical subject contents are more fundamental. The documentation centre Steel/Iron increased the titles it surveys to 214% and there are 118% more subscribers. All undertakings must now subscribe to the relevant service and the larger works must employ a qualified information officer. The increase of photocopying and microfilming to a yearly total of 43,748 titles has brought a six months' lag in the filling of orders and loans of originals are, consequently, considerably delayed.

7338 Mitteilungen und Hinweise auf der Dritten Konferenz der Leiter der Dokumentationsstellen der DDR. [Communications and directives at the 3rd conference of leaders of documentations centres of the German Democratic Republic]. Brigitte Behrendt, and others. *Dokumentation*, 4 (3-4) June 1957, 86-93.

Although mechanical selection is not yet used, all necessary aids are now available and it is intended to compile a vocabulary on punched cards. The registration of translations is not yet enforceable, but 100,000 are now recorded and 2,000 are notified monthly. UDC numbers should be appended to all

titles so that these can be speedily included in the subject catalogue. The Zentralstelle für wissenschaftliche Literatur collaborates with the FID and ISO and working agreements, for the exchange of originals and microfilms, co-operative compilation of bibliographies, for information exchange and uniform development of the UDC, have been concluded with Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. An engineering service is planned but medicine has at present only the service *Rheumatology*. But the sections *Work safety* and *Work medicine* compiled by the social science centre, are applicable and a new information service, *Social hygiene*, should appear soon.

7339 The availability of atomic energy information, R. M. Fishenden. *Aslib Proc.*, 9 (8) August 1957, 229-233. Tables.

The U.K. Atomic Energy Authority consists of a London Office and three Groups, Research, Industrial and Weapons, each with its own outstations. Administration is decentralised, with a separate library and information service in each Group, a committee co-ordinating where necessary. Information is published in journals and non-secret reports, copies of which are deposited in twelve U.K. libraries, and exchanged with other countries. Special arrangements are made to publish reports as soon as they cease to be secret. Of several lists of publications, the most important is issued monthly from Harwell. There is no abstract journal, but reports are covered in *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, *Science Abstracts*, *Analytical Abstracts*, *Journal of Applied Chemistry* and *Chemical Abstracts*. The Authority will lend reports where they are not available elsewhere, and will issue bibliographies on request.

7340 The needs of librarians in relation to atomic energy information, Jean Binns. *Aslib Proc.*, 9 (8) August 1957, 233-245.

A list of queries and suggestions from libraries outside the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority is presented on the problems of obtaining information on atomic energy. Subjects covered include the lack of guides and indexes to British unclassified information, the difficulties of industrial librarians in keeping track of documents circulated to individuals, the purchasing of reports from abroad, problems of cataloguing and classification, the possibility of card-indexing bibliographies and translations, and the exchange of staff between the Authority and other libraries.

7341 A brief introduction to research tools for AEC and government scientific reports, Elise P. Fishbein and Elizabeth C. Wescott. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (3) March 1957, 96-99.

Describes the bibliographic tools provided at Pennsylvania State University Library for researchers in atomic science. Gives a list of guides to the Atomic Energy Commission Documents Collection; indexes to unclassified and declassified documents released by AEC; indexes useful for a subject approach to scientific reports; general information sources; and Publication Board reports. Five examples of searching techniques are given.

7342 Sources of technical translations available to librarians, David Kraus. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (1) January 1957, 26-27.

A short list of libraries, government agencies, contractors and societies together with addresses and information on services available (lists, fees, photocopying and microfilming).

7343 A register of translators : application of a new card-index system, I. J. Citroen. *Babel*, 3 (2) June 1957, 102-104.

Translators in Holland applying for membership of the Nederlands Genootschap van Vertalers (1956), fill out a detailed questionnaire on a printed card. This information, covering such matters as name, sex, languages, subjects, district, interpreter, free-lance, etc., is recorded on the card by notches cut against predetermined holes. Needle-sorting quickly reveals any desired type of information, e.g. a list of translators acquainted with agriculture available in Rotterdam. The cards need not be kept in any special order.

DOCUMENTATION : Documentary reproduction

7344 Photocopying and copyright : a progress report, Robert S. Bray. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (3) March 1957, 100-103. Bibliog.

The increasing use of copying devices led the SLA to make a survey of library practices in supplying photocopies of copyrighted materials to scholars and researchers. Few libraries have a written statement of policy on photocopying and few advise the applicant or require a signed statement on the use of the photocopy ; none imposed any limitations when making photocopies for other libraries. Most of the copies are for internal use in a special library organisation and could be recalled. A Joint ARL and SLA Committee discussed five courses of action : (i) no action ; (ii) Federal or State statute was rejected as restrictive and harmful to the "fair use" in the U.S. Copyright Act ; (iii) agreements with publishers were regarded as only a temporary solution ; (iv) blanket permission from publishers was rejected ; (v) a compromise solution was agreed : to organise a flexible but definitive *ad hoc* operation to be applied in libraries concerned with the problem. A draft code of photocopying practice for librarians has been drawn up which recommends that the applicant for a photocopy shall receive only one copy and shall set down his intended use of the copy and also absolve the library from any claims. Further, the library shall identify the work from which the copy is made and note any other restraining factors, e.g. donor restrictions.

7345 Microcopy, nearprint and other reproduction processes, Vernon D. Tate. *Spec. Libs.*, 47 (10) December 1956, 461-463.

There has been too much preoccupation with the physical equipment for documentary reproduction such that the need for co-operative action to accumulate basic data for intelligent analysis of the apparatus has been obscured. *Micro-techniques* (products that cannot be read with the naked eye but which require a reading machine) include microtransparencies (microfilm and microfiche) and micropaques (Microcards and microprint). Progress is largely due to commercial work done in business, industry and government. Microreproduction is now a multi-million dollar industry. Librarians and documentalists must decide what their requirements are and the industry will produce them. *Near-print* is not always cheaper than printing but it may be quicker and more flexible. The only points of distinction today between nearprint and printing are labour costs and typography. Other processes briefly described include : contact copying (photostat, Xerography), gelatin transfer (Verifax, Photostat Copier), diffusion transfer (Contoura), heat and light (Thermofax), electrostatic (Photronic) and electronic facsimile machines.

7346 Developments in rapid-copying machines, Peter Scott. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (3) July 1957, 239-251.

Photostat and microfilm are still the heart of photoduplication in most libraries, but the rapid-copying machines have the advantages of size and cost for smaller institutions, and of speed. The choice of a machine will depend on the answer to 13 questions here given. No machine satisfactorily answers them all. There are 5 basic processes involved : (i) Electromagnetic — Xerography and Electrofax. Both need expensive and bulky machinery, they will not copy from books, and many colours are not reproduced. Xerography is also used to produce cheap offset prints and continuous enlargements from microfilm. (ii) Diazo, a process based on the bleaching action of light, is in practice restricted to single sided translucent originals. The copies last from 5 to 25 years. (iii) Thermography—in the Thermofax process infra-red rays reflected from the text produce a black image on a heat sensitive paper. It is a single step operation, completely dry and very fast, but may not reproduce coloured inks or writing by ball-point pens, nor is the definition good. The resultant copy is of course sensitive to heat in storage. A new process not yet on the market improves on this method by the use of ultra-violet and infra-red rays, with ability to copy colours and by greater sharpness. (iv) a. Diffusion-transfer, such as Contoura and Copy Cat in which a contact negative is made by exposure to light and an immediate positive obtained by processing the negative and positive papers together. (iv) b. Gelatin-transfer, the copying procedure is similar but the print is made by taking up soft, blackened, gelatin from the unexposed parts of the negative. Five or six additional copies can be obtained from it. Copies by both transfer processes are more legible than those made by the other methods, but inferior to those of photoprint (enlarged microfilm) or photostat, nor are the prints so permanent. (v) Facsimile is a photoelectric process converting the image into radio waves which in turn produce a legible image by stylus marking a chemically treated paper. Copies can thus be made at a distance, but at present legibility leaves much to be desired. The end of all wet-processing methods seems to be in sight — even for microfilms.

7347 Microcards, microprint, and microfilms for medical libraries, Wilmer M. Baatz. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 45 (2) April 1957, 139-148.

This useful article summarises the main features of each of the kinds of micro-reproduction mentioned. It also gives details of what is available in each form, or describes the bibliographical aids to their selection and purchase.

7348 Offset printing made easy : some notes on documentation developments, O. H. Spohr. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (3) January 1957, 112-114.

An account of recent advances in offset printing equipment which is available now or in the near future, in the Union.

DOCUMENTATION : Mechanical aids

7349 Conservation et lecture des microfilms de long métrage. [Reading and storage of long microfilms]. Jean Prinnet. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (3) March 1957, 193-195. Photographs.

Experts have been working on the problems of the use and storage of long

microfilms and have produced a reader, the Audo-matic, which has the advantages of being easy to use, giving a clear image and solving the storage problem. Specially designed for 35mm. films of 120-210 metres, its main feature is the charger. The film is kept in an airtight box containing two spools, and never leaves the charger. For 300 metre films the two spools are in two cases connected by a corridor. The cases can be labelled and stored on shelves. The screen of the reader is 64cms. square, and with adjustment the apparatus can be used as an enlarger by projecting the image on to sensitised paper, the enlarging co-efficient being 20.

7350 AMFIS — The automatic microfilm information system, Emik A. Avakian and Eugene Garfield. *Spec. Libs.*, **48** (4) April 1957, 145-148.

Gives a description of an invention for quick random access to a known document recorded on microfilm among millions of others. Single frames or strips of microfilm (up to 20 ins. long) are placed in transparent envelopes which form part of a continuous scroll. A light projects the image on to a screen. Alongside the screen is a keyboard whereby the operator dials the document number and then uses other keys to raise or lower the image.

7351 Mechanical translations, Andrew D. Booth. *Aslib Proc.*, **9** (6) June 1957, 177-181. Bibliog.

A brief survey is given of the development of machine translation since 1947. The problems of translation on computer APEXC have been solved by micro-glossaries and stem-ending procedures. Some account is given of the construction of a mechanical dictionary, and of the means of translating idioms and ambiguities. At the moment, with speeds of operation ranging from 3,000 words per hour for French to 1,000 for German, and machine time costing about £20 per hour, the process is uneconomical, except for obscure languages, but increase of speed may soon alter this. Installation of the first machine should be about £100,000, subsequent models about £10,000.

ARCHIVES

7352 Archives in East Germany, John Gagliardo. *Amer. Arch.*, **20** (3) July 1957, 209-213.

Under the State Archives Administration there are six classes of archives : state, city, district, administrative, business and industrial, and ecclesiastical. There is a Central Archives in Potsdam and its subsidiary in Merseburg ; each of the five States has a main and often a subsidiary archives ; city and district archives are sometimes amalgamated, and the administrative ones sometimes combined with them as a stage towards being given over to state archives. The Administration supervises the central and state archives and two schools for archivists. Other archives are subordinate to special organizations or their administrative agencies, but all except Church archives are under the Administration's control in regard to some technical matters. Activities are directed towards recording acquisitions and holdings, foreign exchanges, buildings and equipment, recataloguing and publications. Examples and further references are given.

7353 The archivist as a technician, Roger H. Ellis. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (5) April 1957, 146-147.

The diversity of record and repair materials, the physical conditions necessary for archives and archive repositories, and the use of photography, now make it impossible for an archivist to possess all the technical knowledge which ideally should be his. The Society of Archivists has appointed a Technical Committee who will be assisted by an advisory panel of specialists and scientists to which members of the Society and of the British Records Association can refer their technical problems.

7354 The work of Peter Le Neve at Chapter House, Westminster, Neville Williams. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (5) April 1957, 125-131.

Le Neve was a deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer and a pursuivant and herald at the College of Arms. In the former capacity he was in charge of the Exchequer records and specially deposited documents and records of certain courts and departments. He was responsible for making certified copies; for the maintenance of the repository; for supervising the use of the records and for answering numerous queries on them and on kindred subjects. Some of his indexes survive at the Public Record Office, but many found their way into collections when Le Neve's library was sold after his death, and many more are now lost. Le Neve realised the need for indexes for making systematic use of the records and he also saw that his post entailed "methodising and digesting" the records, with the results of this labour left in the office for the use of posterity. His contemporary 17th century scholars greeted him as the doyen of antiquaries, and we should regard him as one of the greatest record-keepers that England has ever known.

7355 Quod Dominus conjunxit cartophylax non separet, R. B. Pugh. *Archives*, 3 (17) Lady Day 1957, 39-42.

(See LSA 6771) Upholds the sanctity of an archive group as the records of a certain activity, not of a place. Students of local history upon a county basis are not the only, nor even the most important, class of students, and the argument that all records relating to the county should be found in one county centre is controverted on several grounds: the student may not live in the county in which he is interested; travel from some places is sometimes as difficult to the county town as to London where some of the most valuable sources will always be found; shortage of space and financial considerations against keeping records of other counties would balance out. The county and borough are unsuitable units of archive administration and leading archivists should be expending their ingenuity upon contriving alterations in the framework rather than in the records.

7356 Business records and the archivist, Rupert C. Jarvis. *Aslib Proc.*, 9 (6) June 1957, 164-176.

The archivist is concerned mainly with historical and genealogical records, seldom with business ones. *Current business records*. Transitory material, such as acknowledged notes, internal correspondence, duplicated information, can be destroyed as soon as convenient. Other records, e.g. of current contracts, can be assigned limits of time for disposal; storage space for these can therefore be calculated in advance. Some, too important for the business to be destroyed, e.g. directors' minutes, patent agreements, proceedings in leading cases, finally

gain a historical value. *Older business records.* These have survived largely by chance and are rare ; therefore all over 100 years old should be preserved. Records should be kept where they belong, so long as they are safe and accessible. The National Register of Archives, the British Records Association, and local County Record Offices can be advise on all archive problems.

7357 Business records and the historian, J. Simmons. *Aslib Proc.*, 9 (7) July 1957, 199-207.

Records are primarily preserved to help the businessman in the future, but they are also of value to the historian for the light they shed on such items as prices, wages, profits, methods and techniques, the organisation of trade, politics, and the conditions and lives of the people. As free a hand in dealing with the sources is desirable, but the owner of the records is within his rights in withholding material. The historian can use his material in several ways, publishing the documents themselves in whole or part, or telling the history of the firm, or illustrating a general economic or social theme. Advice on what to preserve can be obtained from the Business Archives Council, the Records Preservation Section of the British Records Association, and County and Borough Record Offices.

7358 The work of the Business Archives Council, R. S. Sayers. *Aslib Proc.*, 9 (7) July 1957, 193-198.

The Council was founded in 1934 to check the destruction of business records where shortage of space was acute, by arranging for deposit at certain libraries. It acts as an intermediary between business firms and historians, advising the former on what to keep, the latter on what is being kept. It now has a room of its own, where records are placed pending deposit, and which contains a library of business histories published in the last 30 years. A list and details about firms over 100 years old is due to be published in the future. Contacts are maintained with universities, firms outside London, the U.S.A. and other countries. The Council is assisted financially by banks, insurance companies, academic bodies, large businesses and private individuals.

7359 The record requirements of industry, H. R. Mathys. *Aslib Proc.*, 9 (6) June 1957, 155-163.

The different types of records used in various stages of industrial life are listed at length. Some, when the immediate subject has been dealt with, can be destroyed. Others may still be needed for routine and regular inquiries (questions of the reliability of supplies, costing, accountancy and tax purposes), others again for special and unpredictable inquiries (legal queries, patents, trade marks, technical research and development, relations with associated companies, history of the company, economic surveys). The problem is to know which reports to keep, since both storing and the consequences of destroying them cost money.

7360 Ecclesiastical Courts and their records in the Province of Canterbury, Audrey M. Erskine. *Archives*, 3 (17) Lady Day 1957, 8-17.

The Courts of Arches and of Audience have no original medieval records, but those of the Prerogative Court date from the early 15th century. The records of the Court of Arches have been described in the *J. of Ecclesiastical Hist.*, 4, 139-153. The records of the Bishops' and Archdeacons' Courts are in most dioceses scrappy for the pre-Reformation period, but later bulky, and as there

was continuity of practice an accurate account can be compiled. The variations of filing practice preclude universal classification for all dioceses. Even the Act books contain entries of both episcopal and archidiaconal courts. Visitation records are sometimes regarded as court records proper, although many handed in at visitations were administrative records. The records of peculiar jurisdictions are elusive and rare. 19th century legislation practically abolished them, re-constituted the ecclesiastical courts and almost swept away their jurisdiction relating to the laity.

7361 The Ecclesiastical courts of York, J. S. Purvis. *Archives*, 3 (17) Lady Day 1957, 18-27.

Recent work on the records will help to remove the existing ignorance of the Courts, their constitution, procedure and history. The records are copious: over 200 Court books, about 12,000 files of Cause papers (1301-1840), and, in addition, citations, penances, excommunications and the like, the Registers of the Archbishops and the collection of precedent books and papers. Their study is complicated by periodic changes in administration in the Courts, from the 16th century to the 18th, and by variations in practice amongst the Courts. The Courts and their officers are here briefly described, the Courts of High Commission, of Admiralty and of Peculiar Jurisdictions being particularly notable.

7362 Theatrical records, Muriel St. Clare Byrne. *Archives*, 3 (17) Lady Day 1957, 1-7.

The Society for Theatre Research tries to encourage the retention of source material in this country and the preservation of contemporary records. Unlike theatrical relics and printed drama, the records of the theatre have not attracted great attention so far and consequently suffered losses to which they are particularly prone. This is because the records of theatrical productions, managements and buildings rarely have a permanent home nor, if they do, is the storage space likely to be sufficient for them. Many of the records arising from a production remain in private hands, or, if not sufficiently important, are soon scrapped. Even photographs, made primarily for publicity, will not be kept for ever. Local records offices are urged to take an active part in the preservation of the contemporary record.

7363 Past and present Hungarian archival collections, Elemer Bako. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (3) July 1957, 201-207.

Following the establishment of Royal archives in the 13th century, a National archives began to function in 1765, collecting and organizing private papers and state documents, but not municipal or church archives. In 1874 new National archives were set up, and in 1922 all records came under its supervision. Plans for a centralized state-controlled organization of all archives, allowing certain exemptions if the state rules were adopted, were not carried out. Since the end of World War II all archives have been completely nationalized. Law No. 29 of 1950 brought under the control of a National Board all public archives, private archives of national interest, archives of public authorities and offices (including nationalized industries, banks, &c.), archives of public interest (including Church archives) and documents of historical value. Owners must comply with the rulings of the Board and their holdings are subject to appropriation. Documentary material of political importance is controlled by Communist Party interests and is used for Marxist history writings. Losses in the revolution of 1956 are not known.

7364 The preservation of the State Records in Poland, Janina Wojcicka. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (3) July 1957, 195-199.

During the partition, 1795-1918, records were divided between Austria, Prussia and Russia. From 1919 the State Archives controlled the national records with supervision over others, but foreign occupations from 1939 brought much destruction. Following the establishment of a Communist government in 1947, archives have come under the control of a Main Directorate of State Archives attached to the office of the President of the Council of Ministers. The main work in archives is directed to the interpretation of Polish history as a class struggle against the Catholic Church and privileged laity. State archival property is defined as all archival materials of political, social, economic, scientific or historical significance, but Party, foreign affairs, internal security and defence records are excluded. The organisation of repositories is briefly described. Confiscation of records and nationalization of industries provide large holdings.

7365 Business records in libraries, Robert W. Lovett. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (3) July 1957, 253-261.

In a survey of 136 libraries and similar institutions, 80 returned questionnaires, and 62 of these had fairly substantial holdings of business records. The form of questionnaire and some analysis of replies is given. The questions included some regarding selectivity in accepting records, restrictions on their use and reporting collections to a national listing for which a form is suggested and criticism of it invited.

7366 Universal guide to catalogs of manuscripts and inventories of archival collections : a proposal for co-operative listing, Lester K. Born. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 17 (4) July 1956, 322-329.

A suggestion for the listing of all useful bibliographic controls whether published or unpublished, such as guides, calendars, catalogues, inventories and indexes for collections of manuscripts and for archival *fonds* in institutions throughout the world. The attempts at listing made during the past 200 years are noted. It is estimated that there are about 30,000 catalogues of manuscripts and 100,000 archival *fonds* to be listed and that the publication might be done by means of fascicules restricted to a country or area. The whole work might be published in 3,300 pages and take about five years to complete.

7367 The overseas record program of the Department of State, Frances T. Bourne. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (3) July 1957, 215-230.

A record management programme for the Department and the Foreign Service was begun in 1949. Most of the files of the 236 Foreign Service posts up to 1935 are now in the National Archives. It is hoped to prescribe uniform filing procedures with a classification scheme, and to establish a systematic plan for the retirement or disposal of post records. In six years holdings were reduced by 40%. The programme is directed from Washington with liaison by field trips and return visits of overseas personnel. The overseas classification system is less complex than that of the central file, but a uniform system would permit pre-classification and easier checking of duplication. A handbook sets out disposal authorizations which cover about 90% of administrative, 80% of consular and 25% of economic records. Economic and political reporting records are not so severely pruned for, in spite of duplication in the central files, the post files are

sometimes more convenient for research use. Training of personnel and relationship with other Federal agencies that have overseas responsibilities are described. The records are open for research up to 1929 in the National Archives, and, with limited access, up to 1941.

7368 Editing the Henry Clay papers, James F. Hopkins. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (3) July 1957, 231-238.

A research project of this nature needs adequate financial backing, but although it has not been sufficient in this case, progress has been made in acquiring copies of all available letters to and from Clay, his speeches and other writings and significant items about him. It is not intended to publish all this material, for the limit is about 6 volumes in print. The material has been difficult to collect as it was not systematically preserved and was dispersed after Clay's death. Fortunately the bulk of papers still in existence is in the Manuscripts Division of the L.C., and is being filmed for the editors, and copies of thousands of documents in the National Archives have been supplied. Transcripts in type are made of all photocopies, but it may be that enlarged paper prints would have saved time and money.

7369 Facsimiles in a popular historical magazine, W. Edwin Hemphill. *Amer. Arch.*, 20 (2) April 1957, 111-117.

The director of the history division of the Virginia State Library claims that no matter through what medium it is offered, history seems to be comparatively unpopular. The *Virginia Cavalcade*, of which he is editor, aims to attract readers by a combination of skilful articles and illustrations. Of its 48 pages containing 8 - 11 articles (of from 300 to 3,000 words) and 75 - 90 pictures (10% in full colour), as much as 20% in some issues of all the space allotted to articles and illustrations has been taken up by documentary matter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

7370 Reflections on Narcissus Luttrell (1657-1732), James M. Osborn. *Book Collector*, 6 (1) Spring 1957, 15-25.

Narcissus Luttrell, 1657-1732, was a book collector and preserver of other material of great bibliographical significance. The catalogues that he kept show that he built up an extremely fine library, and the annotations he made have made them valuable bibliographical tools. It is unfortunate that the library was broken up after his death. Apart from his merit as a book collector, Narcissus Luttrell was the author of diaries and notebooks, and *A Brief Relation of State Affairs* is a well known work of reference on the life and literature in later Stuart England. The article includes some excerpts from his catalogues, letters, and journals.

7371 Japanese illustrated books of the seventeenth century, K. B. Gardner. *Brit. Mus. Q.*, 21 (2) July 1957, 36-38. Illus.

Describes 87 illustrated books recently purchased for the British Museum. Most of the books were published between 1630 and 1670 during which period book illustration in Japan developed from a crude to a more polished style. This collection contains some of the finest and rarest examples of Japanese block-printing.

7372 Abbreviated description for watermarks, Jan Larue. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (1) 1957, 26-28.

The value of watermarks in catalogues of musical mss. or printed works is beginning to be recognised, but reproductions are often impossible, and some kind of code for their description is desirable. The author offers a method of achieving this by means of symbols, letters and figures which is both brief and accurate.

7373 Preservation and restoration of library materials, Margaret Scriven. *Spec. Libs.*, 47 (10) December 1956, 439-448. Illus.

Practical notes on cleaning, pressing, mending, mounting and storing documents and the value of protective cases and laminating processes.

7374 A rare book : its essential qualifications, Wright Howes. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (4) April 1957, 489-494. References.

A book acquires unusual value only from excess of demand over supply, but other factors, such as physical uncommonness, interest, or economic conditions, may affect this. The author discusses the establishment of a market value, and the division of books for which demand exceeds supply into "uncommon", "scarce", and "rare" books. The true rare book will command a minimum price of over \$100.

7375 The antiquarian bookseller and his client, Percy Muir. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 57-70.

The Library Association Annual Lecture, devoted to an account of some antiquarian book sellers and buyers and the libraries which they supplied. This account includes Duke Humphrey's Library and the Bodleian and refers to some of the activities of collectors and librarians during the English Reformation. Evidence of an early secondhand trade is discussed and there are references to many book dealers, e.g. Archbishop Parker, Thomason, Cracherode, Quaritch, James Lenox. American institutional buying is now dominant and can be offset only by greater British endowments.

7376 Fashions in collecting and changing prices, Roland A. L. Tree. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (4) April 1957, 476-482. References.

A survey of changing tastes and prices in book-collecting, principally during the last century, and of the causes of these changes.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

7377 Bibliographie et rédaction de catalogues. [Bibliography and the editing of catalogues]. Irene Vilde. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (23) June 1957, 81-90.

The word bibliography is an imprecise term covering a wide field. Parts of two works by L.-N. Malclès, *Sources du travail bibliographique* and *Cours de bibliographie* are abstracted to show the different types of bibliography, starting with the fundamental division into general and subject bibliographies. Examples are given throughout.

7378 Czechoslovak national bibliography : a historical sketch, Karol Maichel. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 18 (4) July 1957, 269-274.

A chronological list of works published from 1825 to date with translated titles and brief notes.

7379 Slovak bibliography in the past and the present. [Jozef Kuzmik]. Martin, Matica slovenska, 1955. 9p. Ports., facsim., bibliog.

Slovak bibliography had its beginning in the middle 18th cent. The first national bibliography was prepared by Michal Chrástek from 1860. The basic work of recording was done by the bibliographer Ludovít V. Rizner (1849-1913) and continued by others. Other bibliographies and records of book production before the Second World War are listed. After 1945 *The Bibliographical Catalogue of Czechoslovakia* resumed publication and the recording of Slovak books was entrusted to the Bibliographical Institute of the University Library, Bratislava. Since 1951 this record, *The Slovak Book*, has been a separate publication. There are between 1,200-1,400 books published annually. *Slovak periodicals* covers articles in periodicals. The record of periodicals and newspapers is not so up to date. About 500 titles are published each year. Subject bibliographies and research institutions are briefly noted. Present-day bibliography is carried on in four libraries where teams of bibliographers are making retrospective bibliographies.

7380 La bibliographie spécialisée au XIXe siècle. [Specialist bibliographies in the 19th century]. Louise-Noëlle Malclès. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (5) May 1957, 389-395.

In a previous article (see LSA 6251) the writer outlined the evolution of bibliography from the 15th century onwards. During the editing, a list of the principal specialised bibliographies published between 1825 and 1900 was omitted. This was later felt to be a misleading omission and the list is given here.

7381 Die bibliographische Berichterstattung zur deutschen Landesgeschichte. [Bibliographical report on German regional history]. Erich Zimmermann. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 4 (2) 1957, 101-112. Bibliog.

Conditions in Germany have changed considerably since the report by Alois Bömer on bibliographies of regional histories appeared in 1939. The author therefore presents a survey of new publications since 1945, dealing not only with current bibliographies, but also retrospective collections, research reports and similar publications. He deals in turn with each of the various German Länder, and quotes 85 references.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

7382 "The Family — latest model." *Lib. J.*, 82 (6) March 15 1957, 707-710, 857-860.

The above is the title of a booklist issued by Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Division of Adult Education in connection with its film-book-discussion meetings. The books listed range over novels and biographies as well as standard authors dealing with behaviour problems, emotional growth and family relationships.

7383 English fiction : 1955-56, Walter Allen. *Brit. Bk. News*, (204) August 1957, 461-465.

A survey of some noteworthy products of two years' fiction writing, belying Sir Harold Nicolson's announcement of the death of the novel.

7384 1st list of "hidden" glossaries (monolingual). *Babel*, 3 (2) June 1957, 102-104. 25 references.

7385 Register of mass communication research projects in progress and in plan. Bibliography of books and articles on mass communication published since 1 January 1955. Unesco, 1957. 60 p. (*Reports and papers on mass communication*, no. 21).

This is a first experimental listing of work in progress or completed by 1st July 1956 in 24 countries. An *ad hoc* scheme of classification using eight main headings and a few sub-headings is used. Within each, the projects are grouped alphabetically by country, then (i) by research institution, and (ii) by individual researcher, and numbered consecutively to a total of 379.

7386 Russian — English medical dictionaries, Stanley Jablonski. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 45 (2) April 1957, 149-154.

Russian medical terminology is of mixed Western and Slavic origins, and no really comprehensive Russian and English medical dictionary is available. The author, who is collecting material for such a dictionary, here surveys the collection of dictionaries used by the translator-indexers of the *Current List of Medical Literature* and by the Reference Division of the National Library of Medicine. "All the works listed . . . would form a . . . composite dictionary with excellent coverage of certain areas, such as anatomy and pharmacognosy, but with considerable gaps in equally important fields, such as dentistry, surgical apparatus, laboratory technology, and psychology. Until some additional books are published, Russian-English medical translators will be forced to continue using their private files and to cumulate their joint resources."

7387 A bibliography of song sheets. Sports and recreations in American popular songs, part IV : songs of the silent film, Gerald D. McDonald. *Notes*, 14 (3) June 1957, 325-352. Illus. Bibliog.

The bibliography (which covers appropriate marches and dance music as well as songs) is divided into three parts : songs about films in general, songs about favourite film stars, and songs associated with particular films. The dates range from 1819 to 1927.

7388 Bibliography of Pakistani books, A. Moid. *Pakistan Q.*, 6 (1) Spring 1956, 60-64.

A list of recent publications in English.

7389 Présentation de Répertoire de la presse périodique française, 1865-1944. [A new bibliography of French periodicals, 1865-1944]. Pierre Jossierand. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (23) June 1957, 98-100.

The standard bibliography for French periodicals by Hatin finishes at 1865. M. Monnot has undertaken to continue it from 1865-1944, and the first volume

has been published. It is not a collective catalogue ; it gives provincial locations for only those periodicals not found in the Bibliothèque nationale. Arrangement is by département (Ain, Aisne and Allier have just been published) and a chronological table is given.

7390 British books on philosophy since the war, E. W. F. Tomlin. *Brit. Bk. News*, (201) May 1957, 261-265 ; (203) July 1957, 391-395.

Surveys the post-war works of Bertrand Russell, Gilbert Ryle, writers of the philosophico-scientific school of Whitehead, and Gifford and Bampton lecturers. It also lists the principal new editions of philosophical classics, studies of older philosophers, surveys of philosophical problems and the philosophical tradition, and contributions to the Pelican Philosophy series. British contributions to logical positivism, parapsychology, existentialism, and the study of oriental philosophy are also surveyed.

7391 Soviet scientific journals in English translations, John P. Binnington. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (1) January 1957, 28-30.

41 journals in the fields of agriculture, astronomy, biology and medicine, chemistry, geology, geophysics, physics and technology, are listed with details of the number of issues, subscription rate and publisher.

7392 Membership directories of American scientific and engineering societies, Harry R. Skallerup. *Spec. Libs.*, 48 (1) January 1957, 12-18.

Includes a list giving availability, frequency and size of membership directories, excluding medicine.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

7393 A bibliography of Mantua II. 1507-1521 ; III. 1544-1548, D. E. Rhodes. *Bibliofila*, 58 (3) 1956, 161-175.

(See LSA 6265). There was very little printing in the town between 1498-1544, a fact which the author accounts for. Six printers, two of them anonymous, are listed for the first period and their 19 works are set out chronologically with notes. For the second period 29 works are listed with notes, all being the work of Venturino Rufinelli. Several interesting problems are discussed but the author has not been able to solve all of those which exist. One of the most interesting concerns the devices used by Venturino and his son, Giacomo. Throughout the article title pages are transcribed and the locations of copies are given, except in two or three cases where none has been traced. The books printed in the first twenty years of the 16th century are far rarer than the incunables.

7394 Changes in the style of bookbinding, 1550-1830, Graham Pollard. *Library*, 5th Ser., 11 (2) June 1956, 71-94. Illus.

The dating of bindings is greatly simplified if one has some knowledge of the dates when new materials, styles or features came to be employed. This article records some such information relating principally to English bindings from

c. 1550 to c. 1830. The nature of bindings has been influenced by the various requirements of owners, and such features as decorated sides, fore-edges or labels lettered with author and title, spines similarly lettered, and uniform binding styles for entire libraries, are in turn the result of these requirements. The needs of the book trade, retail and wholesale, also influenced binding styles and materials. Approximate dates for the introduction of the various moroccos and other imported leathers, marbled paper, calf in its various decorations, russia and other materials are known. Similarly, various types and styles of labels and lettering; of backs; the practice of binders signing their work; the decoration of edges; the addition of the date on the tail; and other features, can also provide evidence of the date of a binding.

7395 Binding in the 19th and 20th centuries, Neville E. Dain. *Librarian*, 46 (5) May 1957, 81-85.

The nineteenth century started with the use of severely classical ornamentation, as practised, for example, by the Bozérians in France. The main English firms were Fazakerley, Riviére and Zaehnsdorf, of whom the two latter pioneered by illustrating or representing symbolically in the binding, the subjects of the books themselves. Towards the end of the last century, the Doves bindery of Cobden-Sanderson and the Guild and School of Handicraft Bindery of C. R. Ashbee were founded. Douglas Cockerell was trained by Cobden-Sanderson, and his work has been developed and followed by several women, including Sybil Pye, who have produced some of the best English bindings of the twentieth century. The most notable post-war English binders are Sybil Pye, Sidney M. Cockerell and Roger Powell.

THE BOOK TRADE

7396 Commonwealth libraries and the Net Book Agreement, "An overseas librarian". *Bookseller*, 31st August 1957, 940-942.

The Publishers Association refuses to extend the Library Licence system, and yet the Net Book Agreement prevents U.K. booksellers selling books at discount. American editions are bought because discount is given. This is detrimental to the book trade at a time when libraries are developing, and gives cause for concern that the dissemination of British culture is curbed. It is also unfair to libraries which suffer in any case from the limitations of the local booksellers. The P.A. gives trade terms to the British Council for its libraries, and also to overseas governments.

7397 Library—book trade relations in the field of current books, Dominick Coppola. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 17 (4) July 1956, 330-333.

Because the librarian and the bookseller use so many similar procedures it is highly desirable that they should frequently exchange ideas for better communication and operation. Economics are made by ordering from a few booksellers; the agent may give better discounts, but the large bookseller will give a better service for non-trade and out-of-print titles. The librarian should see that his demands for service are not unreasonable in relation to the size of his order. For foreign books the large booksellers have staff or agents in other countries who are acquainted with foreign languages and are thus able to be of

value to the librarian. Foreign books may be bound in suitable library editions by the importer. Lists and catalogues prepared by dealers in foreign books are also very valuable, often being in advance of any national bibliographies. The librarian when ordering should supply all the available information about the book that he can. Where multiple-order forms are used some thought should be given to the layout as viewed by the bookseller. The form should carry all the essential information, and a duplicate should be supplied if a copy is required back with the book. There is need for a standard book order form. (See *LSA* 7302).

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

7398 Leon W. Dean, Charles E. Crane. *Bull. Free Lib. Comm. Vermont*, **53** (1) June 1957, 2-3. Port.

This local author is Vermont's foremost folklorist and has written ten books on the State. In addition to his books on local history, Mr. Dean has written many books for boys, including *Guns over Champlain*. He is now Associate Professor of English at the University of Vermont.

7399 Biggles and the adult world, D. R. Barnes. *N.Z. Libs.*, **20** (4) June 1957, 91-96.

The writer feels that books by Capt. Johns will not help a boy to mature, and will not enrich his imaginative life. The Biggles books provide almost continuous action, with a minimum of description of terrain, and almost no attention to motive. There is also a lack of technical details, which ought to appeal to boys in their early teens, and there is much in the stories which is thoroughly objectionable on moral grounds.

7400 Das Kinder- und Jugendbuch in der Sicht des Verlegers. [Children's books and books for young people as seen by the publisher]. Lotte Weitbrecht. *Kulturarbeit*, **9** (8) 1957, 158-160.

Since the war "youth" has come to mean young people between 15 and 25 years of age. Young people's books are for those from 13 to 18, and children's books for those from 6 to 13. In Germany the use of libraries has not been made an integral part of school instruction. Children's tastes and interests have changed. Many more children's books are published now than ever before but publishers have difficulty in getting suitable publicity and authors of a high enough standard. Booksellers do not take children's books seriously. Publishers rely too much now on new titles and fail to keep the old favourites in print. The prizes for children's and young people's books are an important innovation. The fact that they have gone to foreign authors may act as a spur to German authors.

7401 The Victoria History of the Counties of England, W. R. Powell. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **59** (8) August 1957, 259-262. References.

The "Victoria County History" was founded in 1899 and by the end of 1956 had produced 118 volumes on 36 counties. Such had been the progress of local historiography by 1899 that by that date only two of the 39 English counties lacked a historian. The *V.C.H.* series opened in 1900 with the publication of the first volume on Hampshire and details are given of its subsequent progress.

One important development has been the inclusion in the parish histories of aspects of social and economic life. A list of the volumes so far published is appended, items out of print being asterisked.

7402 Catholic periodical history, 1830-1951, David Martin. *Catholic Lib. World*, 28 (5) February 1957, 223-232 ; 28 (7) April 1957, 341-349 ; 28 (8) May 1957, 401-405.

(See LSA 6838). *Education*. Catholic colleges and elementary schools produced few journals before 1900. It was the religious orders which gave the lead in educational progress and the rise of new periodicals. The peak of anti-Catholic feeling brought about a peak in periodical production in the 1900s, since when there has been a decline. *Theology*. There was little American theological literature before 1880. In 1882 appeared *The Pastor*, the first of a number of periodicals of which *Theological Studies* is an important current title. Several liturgical periodicals arose after the first World War. *Missions*. Magazines in this field first appeared as foreign publications, then as reports from missionaries back to their (foreign) orders. Mission magazines reached a production peak between 1920 and 1939. Until 1908 there were practically no American Catholic journals in the social sciences. The first historical magazine was published in 1884. The indifference towards sociological studies was ended with the publication of the German language *Central-Blatt* in 1908. This has now become the *Social Justice Review*. In 1917 the National Catholic War Council was formed and began publication of a bulletin now known as *Catholic Action*. After 1920 there was further development with the appearance of 30 new titles. The economic depression and the advance of communism are suggested as factors in this development. In the late-nineteenth century periodicals of charitable and fraternal organisations appeared. Few have survived the decline of the societies from which they arose. Devotional and spiritual magazines are mainly issued by religious orders ; although they are not generally popular they have increased in number during this century. A survey of all periodicals shows that literary production among American Catholics has been small. Shuster in 1927 suggested that the controversies existing in America had forced Catholics into an intellectual straitjacket. Since then conditions have improved and the production of literature is advancing. Today two main types of influence must be considered, the forces which have affected all periodical production, and those affecting specifically Catholic periodicals. The early history of Catholic periodicals took place in an era of religious intolerance, stimulating production. The depression of the 1930s again caused a general increase in periodical production in the social welfare areas. The strongest specific force has been the challenge to the Catholic faith and the Catholic response beginning in the 17th cent. Catholic action is another shaping influence, as is the spiritual force within the church and increasing population has also had its effect. There are two production peaks, in 1900 and 1950 ; one represents conflict, the other, realization.

7403 The Dome : an aesthetic periodical of the 1890's, Paul West. *Book Collector*, 6 (2) Summer 1957, 160-169.

An account of *The Dome*, a periodical covering music and the arts, which flourished 1897-1900, and its editor Ernest J. Oldmeadow, later editor of the *Tablet*. There are notes on contributors, which included Delius, Elgar, W. B. Yeats, Laurence Binyon.

7404 Les lacunes de l'édition scientifique française. [Gaps in French publications in science]. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 2 (4) April 1957, 271-291.

An enquiry into the present state of French publishing in science was set up in 1956 by the Direction des Bibliothèques de France. The article is an analysis of replies from librarians who were invited to comment on gaps in publishing and to give their suggestions for improvement. Their comments are discussed under these headings: general bibliography, encyclopedias and dictionaries, and science which is subdivided into mathematics and astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, biology and medicine. Librarians were unanimous in deploring the lack of a general encyclopedia comparable with the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

7405 Hat das gute Jugendbuch noch eine Bedeutung für die Erziehung? [Is a good book still important in education?] John Barfaut. *Kulturarbeit*, 9 (8) 1957, 155-158.

The influence of comics and secondrate literature on children and young people can best be countered by providing good literature for them. In big towns where there are good libraries this is not a problem but in smaller towns and in the country there are not enough libraries, nor has a school library system been developed. There is a committee representing all the organisations interested in the welfare of youth which annually awards prizes for the best children's books and has published a selected list of those which have been submitted. Several lists of good children's books are published in Germany and there cannot be too many if parents are to be able to choose the best from the enormous number of books published. This work must be continued however little seems to be its success.

7406 The relation between mental development and children's reading. John Cutforth. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 71-74. Bibliog.

The paper denies any strict correlation between age and reading level, but says that there are general trends in age-groups. From 5-7 animism is dominant. Then fairy stories are most popular at 6-7. From 7-11 children's aim is freedom from adult dominance and hence the popularity of adventure stories lacking adult characters. From 11 children are omnivorous and read many comics. There is evidence for and against the value of comics. More evidence on children's tastes is needed.

7407 Children's television and books, Ursula Eason. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1956, 14-19.

The aim of children's television is entertainment but it encourages reading by: (i) Book reviews, (ii) "How does it end" i.e. unfinished narration, (iii) "People in books", i.e. programmes centred on an interesting character. There is difficulty in televising some books because of copyright restrictions or the need for expensive locations. There is no evidence that programmes encourage reading but we are awaiting the report on research sponsored by the Nuffield Foundation. The speaker's opinion is that television has little effect on the amount of children's reading.

7408 Community Book Fair, Dorothy McGinniss. *Illinois Libs.*, 39 (4) April 1957, 124-127. Photo.

A series of annual book fairs has been inaugurated by the Carbondale Branch

of the American Association of University Women, where children's books are not only displayed, but also available for sale. Three fairs have been held so far, with attendance figures rising each year. The first year, the books were obtained through the local bookseller, but subsequently have been obtained through firms specialising in the supplying of Book Fairs.

7409 Christchurch Book Week Committee : Report on activities in 1956, Joan McLaughlin. *N. Z. Libs.*, 19 (9) November-December 1956, 211-213. Illus.

A Book Week was organized by representatives of many organizations including the N.Z.L.A., the Broadcasting Services, the Booksellers' Association, the Parent-Teacher Association, and members of educational associations. The national slogan "Let's turn over a new leaf" was used to encourage parents and children to build up worthwhile personal libraries. At the beginning of the week, a whole page in each of the city papers was devoted to children's books, and publishers and booksellers bought advertising space on the page. The large showroom of Amuri Motors was given for the week, and housed a comprehensive display of books which were supplied by booksellers, publishers and librarians. Competitions were organised for posters and illustrations, but the most popular one was "Spotting the title." Dust-jackets were on display at the Amuri showrooms with the title missing, and to find the title it was necessary to examine the display, and to visit local libraries and bookshops.

BIOGRAPHY

7410 Robert L. Gitler, Dorothy Bevis. *Bull. of Bib.*, 22 (2) January-April 1957, 25-27. Port.

After training at the University of California School of Librarianship, Robert Gitler took his first professional position at San Jose State College. He later studied at Columbia University and, after returning to San Jose for a short time, served in the U.S. Navy from 1941 to 1946. In 1947 he became Director of the University of Washington School of Librarianship, where he remained for five years. In 1950 he was asked by the A.L.A. to establish and direct a library school in Japan, and went on leave of absence to Tokyo. (See LSA 4820). Having handed over the school to a Japanese Director and staff, he returned to the USA in 1956 where he is Executive Secretary of the Library Education Division and Secretary of the Committee on Accreditation of the ALA.

7411 Frederick C. Hicks : scholar-librarian, William R. Roalfe. *Law Lib. J.*, 50 (2) May 1957, 88-98.

Hicks, well known as the author of *Materials and methods of legal research* (1923 ; 3rd ed. 1942), wrote much else besides, of both professional and non-professional interest. Born in 1875, he took over Columbia University Law Library in 1913, and transformed it from a chaotic state into a large, well-balanced and well-organized library, besides lecturing in legal bibliography. From 1928 to 1945 he was Law Librarian and Professor of Legal Bibliography (later of Law) at Yale University ; under his administration the library trebled in size and became one of the world's great law libraries. He played a considerable part on professional bodies, and was popular with his staff. His personal character and social qualities are also outlined.

7412 A. C. G. Lloyd, Librarian of the South African Library, 1909-38. *Q. Bull. S. Afr. Lib.*, **11** (4) June 1957, 117-121. Photograph, Bibliog.

An appreciation of the life and work of Mr. A. C. G. Lloyd, who died on April 13th 1957.

7413 L'oeuvre bibliographique de L.-N. Malclès. [The bibliographical work of L.-N. Malclès] H. J. de Vleeschauwer. *Mousaion*, **20** 1957, 60 p.

This is a full study of the important contribution made by Mlle. Malclès, the French bibliographer, to the study and documentation of the subject. Her career is described and there is a detailed discussion of her theories and ideals. A chapter is devoted to each of her major works: *Les sources du travail bibliographique* (1950), *Cours de bibliographie* (1954), *Les services bibliographiques dans le monde* (1955), *La bibliographie* (1956).

7414 The contributions of Ranganathan to librarianship, Charles A. Crossley. *Librarian*, **46** (3) March 1957, 47-51; **46** (4) April 1957, 69-75; **46** (5) May 1957, 87-94. Photos.

Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan was born in 1892 and graduated at Madras Christian College in mathematics. He lectured in this subject from 1917 to 1924, when he forsook mathematics for librarianship, on being appointed the first librarian to Madras University. He immediately came to England to study British methods, and returned to Madras to put all his ideas into practice. Since 1930, he has published many books, including *The Five laws of library science*, which was his first major work. In 1933 came the first edition of his *Colon Classification*, which was followed by books on all aspects of library science, e.g. bibliography, cataloguing, administration, reorganizing of Indian libraries, etc. An account is also given of Ranganathan's idea of the future development of the Indian Library Service on a national scale. In *Prolegomena to Library Classification*, Ranganathan introduces his 28 Canons of Classification, including his theory that all schemes should allow for hospitality in chain and array. His next work was a comparison of five schemes in which he reached the conclusion that only Colon satisfies most of the canons to any appreciable degree. *Library Classification: fundamentals and procedure* followed in 1944 and this was essentially a textbook of practical classification in which Ranganathan first expounded his theories of phase, facet and focus. These are expanded in his two later books *Elements of Library Classification* which concentrates on phase-relation, and *Classification and Communication* which contains his later thoughts on facet analysis. In *Library Classification: fundamentals and procedure*, Ranganathan revealed that all knowledge can be resolved into five fundamental concepts, viz.: Time, Space, Energy, Matter and Personality. This theory is elucidated along with all his other terms, such as rounds and levels, unscheduled mnemonics, classification and communication, machine documentation and depth classification. There is a brief description of the Colon Classification and an explanation of some of the devices incorporated in the scheme, e.g. Octave, bias, geographical, chronological, alphabetical, classic and auto-bias.

AUTHOR INDEX

- Allen, W. 7383
Anker, J. 7305
Ardern, L. L. 7165-66
Avakian, E. A. 7350
- Bako, E. 7363
Barfaut, J. 7405
Barnes, D. R. 7399
Bateman, R. B. 7240
Bautz, W. M. 7347
Beatty, W. K. 7288
Behrendt, B. 7338
Bell, M. V. 7329
Bestor, A. 7297
Bevis, D. 7410
Binnington, J. P. 7391
Binns, J. 7340
Bitner, H. 7158
Blaustein, A. P. 7199
Bledsoe, E. A. 7200
Bleton, J. 7230
Böhme, R. 7233
Bolay, K. H. 7293
Boniwell, J. 7270
Booth, A. D. 7351
Born, L. K. 7366
Bourne, F. T. 7367
Bray, R. S. 7344
Breycha-Vauthier, A. C. 7153
Brindle, J. 7239
Brookland, K. E. 7184
Brother, S. 7284
Buttress, F. A., *comp.* 7331
Byrne, M. St. C. 7362
- Cameron, M. 7294
Carnell, E. J. 7148
Carroll, J. 7185
Carter, G. A. 7212
Cattaneo, A. 7187
Chandler, G. 7238
Citroen, I. J. 7343
Classification Research Group 7318
- Clemons, J. E. 7171
Coates, E. J. 7306, 7321
Coblans, H. 7332
Colby, R. A. 7178
Copenhaver, M. S. 7267
Coppola, D. 7397
Cowdery, G. 7256
Crane, C. E. 7398
Crossley, C. A. 7414
Cutforth, J. 7406
- Dain, N. E. 7395
Dalsjö, S. 7244
De Angelo, R. W. 7259
Decker, J. 7235
Dijk, C. van 7128
Dillon, R. H. 7197
Downs, R. B. 7146
Dunningham, A. G. W. 7141
Duyvis, F. D. 7333
- Eason, U. 7407
Ebstrup, E. 7277
Edmunds, M. J. 7279
Edwardes, P. M. J. 7204
Ellis, R. H. 7353
Ernestus, H. 7232
Erskine, A. M. 7360
Esterquest, R. T. 7330
- Farradane, J. 7322
Field, O. T. 7313
Fillet, R. 7257
Fishbein, E. P. 7341
Fishenden, R. M. 7339
Foskett, D. J. 7121
Francis, F. C. 7183
Frary, M. P. 7264
Friis, T. 7144
Fritzsche, H. -J. 7377
- Gagliardo, J. 7352
Gardner, K. B. 7371

- Gibson, E. B. 7205
Gibson, T. 7236
Gilbank, R. 7221
Gray, E. H. 7247
Gregori, C. R. 7189
Grell, N. F. 7336
- Harper, S. F. 7307
Harrer, G. A. 7168
Harris, J. D. 7268
Harris, K., *ed.* 7312
Harris, W. B. 7241
Hastings, H. C. 7300
Hemphill, W. E. 7369
Henebry, A. 7203
Hill, L. 7216
Hjelmqvist, B. 7214
Holdsworth, H. 7276
Holman, W. R. 7253
Hood, B. 7295
Hopkins, J. F. 7368
Howard, *Mrs.* V. H. 7273
Howe, J. A. 7243
Howes, W. 7374
Humphreys, K. W. 7151
Hutchinson, W. L. 7285
Hyatt, R. 7252
- Irwin, R. 7119
- Jablonski, S. 7386
Jackson, E. B. 7195
Jarvis, R. C. 7356
Jenks, I. H. 7207
Johnson, J. R. 7147
Jones, J. V. 7175
Jorgensen, W. E. 7170
Josserand, P. 7389
- Kaiser, W. H. 7250
Kannila, H. 7132, 7225, 7227-28
Kauttula, M. 7226
Kent, C. D. 7124
Kerr, N. 7262
Kessen, A. 7128
- Klintoe, K. 7180
Kolchina, Z. 7208
Kott, L. 7198
Kraus, D. 7342
Kristofferson, M. K. 7282
Krohn, E. C. 7176
Kuzmik, J. 7379
Kyle, B. 7334
- Lancour, H. 7133
Lansberg, W. R. 7177
Laro, A. 7201
Larue, J. 7372
Lecompte, Y. 7308
Little, M. J. 7248
Longworth, A. 7291
Loosjes, T. P. 7335
Lovett, R. W. 7365
Luecke, C. P. 7169
Luke, E. R. 7242
Luther, W. M. 7149
- Maby, G. E. 7163
McDonald, G. D. 7387
McGinniss, D. 7408
McGuire, A. B. 7266
McLaughlin, J. 7409
MacQuarrie, C. 7315
Maichel, K. 7378
Malclès, L.-N. 7380
Maple, H. L. 7122
Marshall, M. J. 7328
Martin, D. 7402
Mathys, H. R. 7359
Matthews, S. E. 7302
Mescha, R. T. 7162
Methven, M. 7142
Mews, H. 7188
Miller, L. 7218
Mills, J. 7320
Milne, M. 7129
Moid, A. 7388
Mueller, E. H. 7196
Muir, P. 7375
Muller, G. E. 7286
Munby, A. N. L. 7164
Murray, F. 7271

Nilsson, B. 7192
Nummi, S. 7181

O'Brien, C. B. 7157
Orne, J. 7281
Osborn, J. M. 7370
Östling, G. 7280

Palmer, H. G. 7269
Parriss, J. 7223
Parsons, A. H., *jr.* 7275
Parthasarathy, S. 7323
Parviainen, E. 7229
Penstone, J. K. 7258
Petri, S. 7237
Pettus, C. 7310
Phelan, J. 7222
Platts, U. 7309
Pollard, G. 7394
Powell, W. R. 7401
Prinet, J. 7349
Pritsker, A. B. 7290
Proctor, P. 7209
Pugh, R. B. 7355
Purubets, N. 7215
Purvis, J. S. 7361
Putnam, M. 7251

Ragsdale, R. C. 7298
Ranganathan, S. R. 7120, 7137, 7316,
7324
Räsänen, R. 7224
Rasku, T. 7126
Rhodes, D. E. 7393
Richards, B. B. 7299
Riemsdijk, G. A. van 7128
Roalfe, W. R. 7411
Rogers, R. D. 7289
Rooney, E. M. 7263
Roqueta, J. M. 7190
Ruppe, H. 7219

Salvan, P. 7231
Sartori, C. 7186
Savord, R. 7123

Sayers, R. S. 7358
Schanzlin, H. P. 7191
Schwartz, M. 7311
Scott, P. 7346
Scriven, M. 7373
Sealock, R. B. 7283
Shaffer, E. 7254
Shainman, I. 7179
Sharr, F. A. 7154
Shoemaker, R. J. 7202
Simmons, J. 7357
Skallerup, H. R. 7392
Snell, J. 7220
Snyder, *Mrs.* E. 7255
Spalding, C. S. 7314
Spear, G. B. 7272
Spohr, O. H. 7348
Stillman, M. E. 7159
Svobodova, M. 7160
Sydney, E. 7210

Talbot, G. 7265
Tanner, J. 7156
Tate, V. D. 7345
Taylor, E. 7213
Taylor, R. S. 7134, 7172
Tetty, C. 7182
Theresa de Amorin, M. J. 7304
Tomlin, E. W. F. 7390
Tomlinson, O. S. 7211
Towne, J. E. 7174
Tree, R. A. L. 7376

Urquhart, D. J. 7155

Van der Riet, F. G. 7130
Varley, D. H. 7143
Varran, F. 7326
Vermeulen, C. H. 7145
Verona, E. 7303
Vickery, B. C. 7319, 7325
Vilde, I. 7377
Vleeschauwer, H. J. de 7118, 7413
Vuoristo, I. 7139

Wade, M. 7296
Wasserman, P. 7167
Weber, D. C. 7173
Weitbrecht, L. 7400
Wertheimer, R. M. 7131
West, P. 7403
Wezeman, F. 7152
Wilkinson, J. 7125
Wilkinson, W. A. 7287
Williams, N. 7354
Wojcicka, J. 7364
Wood, D. 7246
Woodruff, Mrs. E. 7206
Wright, L. B. 7194

Yopp, T. 7274
Yulin, V. 7245

Zekalle, R. 7327
Zimmerman, C. R. 7217
Zimmerman, E. 7381
Zochert, G. D. 7261

Anonymous : 7127, 7135, 7136, 7138,
7140, 7150, 7161, 7193, 7234, 7249,
7260, 7278, 7292, 7301, 7317, 7382,
7384, 7385, 7396, 7404, 7412

W. E. Baxter Limited, Lewes.

